

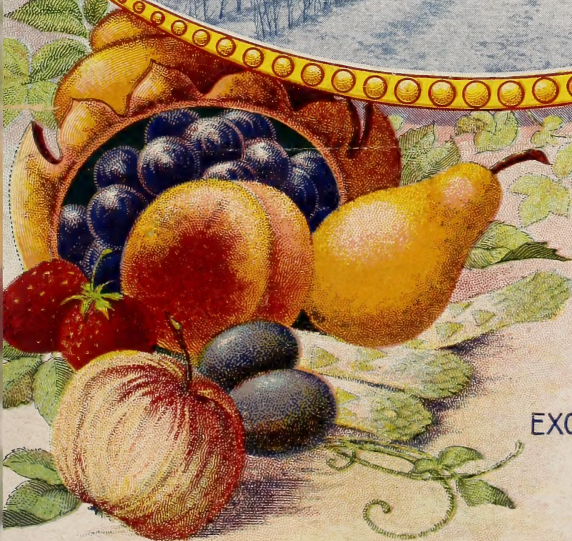
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CATALOGUE 1902

J. G. Harrison & Sons' NURSERIES



Berlin, Md.

✧ REFERENCES ✧
EXCHANGE & SAVINGS BANK
OF BERLIN, MD.
AND
R.G.DUN & CO.

TO OUR PATRONS.

WE present this, our fifteenth annual catalogue, and wish to thank our customers for their hearty recommendations and liberal patronage which has resulted in a steady and constant increase in our business. We appreciate this, and assure our customers we shall always endeavor to merit their patronage and support by supplying them with the very best that can be grown.

For **fifteen years** we have been in the same harness, pulling the plow, cultivator, harrow, sod-cutter, roller, and using the manure fork and budding knife, with one point in view, and that is to grow the **BEST PEACH TREES**, the **BEST APPLE TREES**, the **BEST PEAR TREES**, and the **BEST PLUM TREES**, the **BEST STRAWBERRY PLANTS** and **ASPARAGUS ROOTS** that can be grown anywhere. Our efforts have been appreciated by our many customers, and we are now better equipped than ever before with a complete list of varieties grown on good soil, well rooted. Our large **packing houses**, shown on outside cover page, will give you an idea of how we **protect our trees and plants** from the **wind and sun** when they are **fresh dug**. Our **packing houses** are the most complete in the State; our trees go from the field to the **fumigating house**, and then to the **packing house**, and are not **exposed**.

QUALITY is always our first consideration, and our aim and efforts have always been for continuous improvement of quality and strains of fruit.

We write our own catalogue, and try to tell what we know about a variety—practical up-to-date experience. Information is given as to the most profitable varieties we know, and we spend much time and money to learn the best varieties suited to a locality.

Our farms (nine) comprise part of the best land in the county, located conveniently within a radius of two miles from our packing house and **office**, where all shipments are made from our **own siding**.

We budded last season over **two million peach trees** and planted over **one million apple trees, plum and pear trees**, with **sixty acres** in strawberry plants, and a large planting of **asparagus roots**, and will be in a position to supply our fall trade with a complete assortment.

Hoping the new year will bring an increased measure of prosperity and happiness to all our friends and customers, we remain

Yours very respectfully,

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,
BERLIN, MARYLAND.

Strawberry Plants.

The Strawberry, being the first fruit to ripen in the Spring, comes to the table when the appetite is exacting, and is a very welcome visitor. It is so beautiful in form, color and fragrance, that it is to the fruits what the rose is to the flowers—a veritable queen.

No fruit can surpass strawberries, fully ripe and freshly picked from the vines. They are so beneficial to health that invalids gain strength from eating them, and they may be eaten at every meal in satisfying quantities, and nourish the most delicate stomach.

The fruit is so soon produced after planting, that it affords pleasant, easy and profitable employment for the poor with but little land, to the old with little strength, and to all who love to till the soil and get near to nature and to mother earth.

DIRECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.

Plant the strawberry in the spring, while

the soil is moist and cool, when there is less evaporation and more favorable weather generally, and when the plant is fully grown, matured, and dormant.

Maryland, April 22nd, 1901.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—The strawberry plants ordered of you April 12th arrived all O. K. on the 16th in good condition. Thanks for promptness. Shall remember you in the future, should I need anything in your line.

Yours very truly, Daniel E. Harnett.

It depends on its treatment and the varieties. A sunny exposure will hasten the ripening, as a northern exposure will delay it. Don't plow when the ground is wet and soggy—wait until the soil will crumble in the hand. Roll and drag immediately and alternately until thoroughly fined and firmed as too little time is spent in preparing the strawberry bed.

Mark into rows four feet apart if you want to grow broad matted rows, or three feet apart for narrow rows, setting the plants 18 inches apart in the row.

If the roots are too long, trim them, as the extra long roots are not of any special value, but a strong crown and stout roots are the life of the plant. Use a trowel for the setting of the plants and see that the dirt is firmly packed around them, and there will be but little loss. It costs just the same to cultivate a poor stand as it does a good one. The accompanying cut shows a plant properly set.

If these instructions are properly carried out there will be less complaint to nurserymen.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect. Those marked imperfect are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate or imperfect, as are shown in figure. Imperfect varieties should have a row of perfect flowered sorts planted every third or fourth row at least, to pollinize their blossoms. When the imperfect bloomers are properly fertilized they are the most prolific, and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure on getting fine healthy plants, strictly pure and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

Keep all blossoms picked off in the new setting. Cultivate and hoe often to destroy the weeds as soon as they appear, and to put and keep the ground in good condition for the young plants. We use the hoe among them as long as we can, cultivating between the rows until late in the fall.

MULCHING.—As soon as the ground begins to freeze in the Fall, cover the vines with pine needles, straw, corn stalks or coarse manure, and allowing to remain there until early Spring, then rake the mulch off the vines, leaving it between the rows which will conserve moisture during a dry spell.

MULCHING TO KEEP THE FRUIT CLEAN.—Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruit season.

GRADING FRUIT.—It is a good plan to assort and grade all fruit as it comes from the pickers, and take no risk, especially with new hands in the height of harvest. Have each crate exactly as represented throughout. Whatever a man's reputation in the market, it is soon at a discount or a premium, and seldom fails of being rated at its true value.

Plants by mail a specialty—small orders thankfully received.



J. G. Harrison & Sons.—

Ind., April 22nd, 1901.

The strawberry plants shipped by express the 15th arrived in good shape in A. M. of 17th and I never saw finer plants in my life. I have bought plants of agents but will never do so again as your price on strawberry plants is just one fifth that asked by agents. I was surprised at the low express rate you obtain.

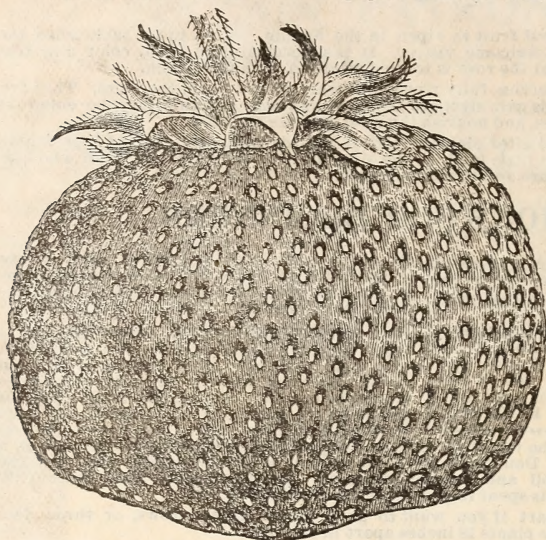
As I intend buying more plants in the future you will hear from me again.

Yours truly,

William A. Strickler.

MARIE—Is one of a lot of seedlings grown in 1892 from seed of Crescent, fertilized with

Cumberland. When you can get a berry that will make as many bushels as the old Crescent, and as large as Cumberland, with good solid color, then you are approaching the ideal in the strawberry.



MARIE.

Mr. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, says: "According to your request I give you the report of your seedling No. 2 Strawberry, (now named Marie), which was sent here for trial. We have found it to be a thrifty, healthy growing plant, and quite prolific; the berries are medium to large, and hold their size quite well during the entire season. I think it is sufficiently firm for market, and when the plants are restricted as to numbers, I believe that the berries will be of fair size. We allowed them to run very much as they would, and so the berries were not quite as large as was desirable. Its great prolificacy makes it a variety of considerable promise."

MONITOR.—This magnificent berry, a product of southwest Missouri, originated as a chance seedling in the orchard of Mr. Z. T. Russell on a plot that formerly contained Crescent, Capt. Jack and Cumberland. It has all the productiveness of the most productive Crescent, the beautiful, vigorous foliage of the Capt. Jack and is very much larger and more firm than the Cumberland. It is a fine plant maker.

Mr. S. S. Riley, Secretary of the Carthage Fruit Growers' Union, says: "It has been my privilege many times during the past three seasons to observe the habits and characteristics of this new seedling. The plant is large and healthy and so vigorous in growth that it will mature its last berries and continue such a nice dark green that it is a pleasure to walk among them. The bloom is perfect and one of the richest in pollen. Time of ripening is with the first Crescent and continues until nearly all others are gone. The berries are all of large size. The plant with its habit of growth, its productiveness and beauty is without a peer. The fruit is bright, shiny red and uniformly large, firm and attractive. The flesh is firmer than most large berries and is of excellent flavor. All points considered, I regard it as a very remarkable variety, and it will be a valuable addition to the list of every one who gives it a fair trial."

LIVINGSTON (Per.)—Is a seedling of the Warfield, pollenized by Jessie. It is a vigorous

healthy plant, with very thick, leathery, dark, green leaves that never damp off under mulch. It forms splendid crowns and roots very deep. The berries are a beautiful scarlet, and possess a lustre that I never saw on any other berry that gives a well filled crate the appearance of being constantly swept by flames. Its quality is the very best. The shape is similar to Warfield, but more full at the point. In size it equals the best specimens of the Jessie, and with the exceptions of its quality and appearance, its greatest value lies in the fact that its size increases as the season advances.—Introducer.

CARRIE SILVERS. (Imp.)—This variety was the result of crossing with Sharpless a seedling of Warfield fertilized by Parker Earle.

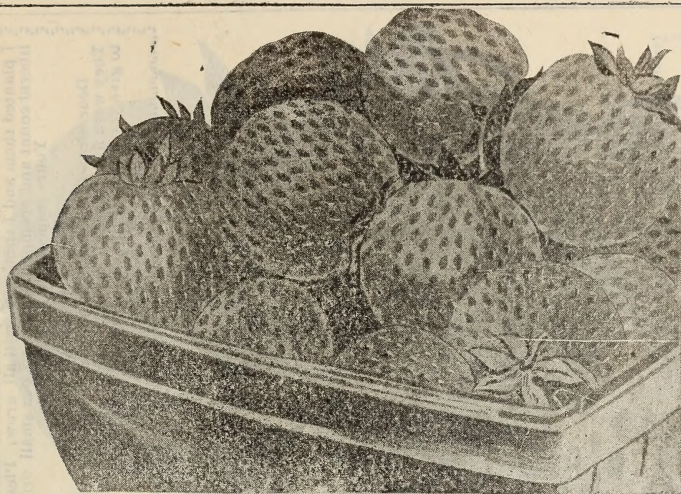
Pa., April 16th, 1901.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Sirs:—The 9,000 strawberry plants and the bale of trees arrived several days ago and we must confess it was the nicest order we have ever received in our 12 years of experience in the business. The plants are fresh dug, well rooted, strong and robust and another point you observed was that every variety we ordered we got. There was no substitution. We can truly recommend you to all growers and buyers as true and reliable as far as our orders for several years are concerned.

Yours truly, Geo. H. Rex & Sons.

Plant and foliage strong, vigorous and healthy; flower imperfect; enormously productive; berry large, bright red, good quality and firm.

ROBBIE. (Per.)—A strong plant, exceedingly vigorous, healthy and productive. Berry large, round, bright red, firm, and of exceptionally fine quality. Ripens very late.



KANSAS. (Imp.)—This popular new variety was originated in the state from which it takes its name. The plant is an extremely vigorous grower, and as free from disease or rust of any kind as any ever grown. Its drought resisting qualities are superb, blossoms pistillate. Its fruit is brilliant crimson, not only on the surface, but through and through. This feature, together with its very strong strawberry flavor, will make it, when it becomes better known, perhaps the most popular strawberry for canning ever yet produced. Time of ripening late. It is very productive of fine medium to large berries that make a very handsome showing in the package, and always attract the best buyers. The berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety, and as soon as it becomes known, and the price within the reach of the average grower, we shall expect to see it rank high among the standard market berries. The originator says: "I found it growing in the yard with some other seedlings, which I planted out as soon as they were large enough to handle. They fruited the next spring when I noticed the one row named Kansas had a larger, stronger blossom than any of the rest. When the fruit ripened it was the finest of the lot, and it was the only one that I propagated. I have now been fruiting Kansas for ten years, and have never missed a single crop; although they received no better care than the other varieties I was growing."

SENATOR DUNLAP.—"To me the most important result of my observation this season is the conviction that the Senator Dunlap is now the greatest all-round variety ever introduced. What I had seen and heard heretofore led me to this belief, and now it is confirmed. I believe the Senator Dunlap will take its place, not with the Haverland, Bubach and Clyde, for it is in a class above them, but at the top of the class that contains the Wm. Belt, Sample and Nick Ohmer. In size it is not the equal of any of these, but aside from size, it has more to recommend it than any other variety now on the market with which I am acquainted. It is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper, and is able to hold its own under any "rough and tumble" method of culture to which it is likely to be subjected. The plant is one of the toughest I ever saw. Plants grown from cuttings of runners that hung over the sides of the baskets of plants shipped here from Illinois last summer, grew well and showed no signs of weakness, although crowded together in a frame where they were first planted. So far there has been no sign of rust. The plant is wonderfully productive and generally brings every berry to maturity. The berry resembles the Warfield in size and color, ripens at the same time and remains in bearing until late, it is most beautiful in form and color, has a slight neck, is easily picked and hulled. The originator of Warfield, had the Senator Dunlap in bearing this summer and, comparing it with the Warfield, found it to be sweeter and a better keeper. Those who grow berries for exhibition will not find the Senator Dunlap what they want, but, except in size, it is unsurpassed."—Originator's Description after testing two years.

Mo., March 25th, 1901.

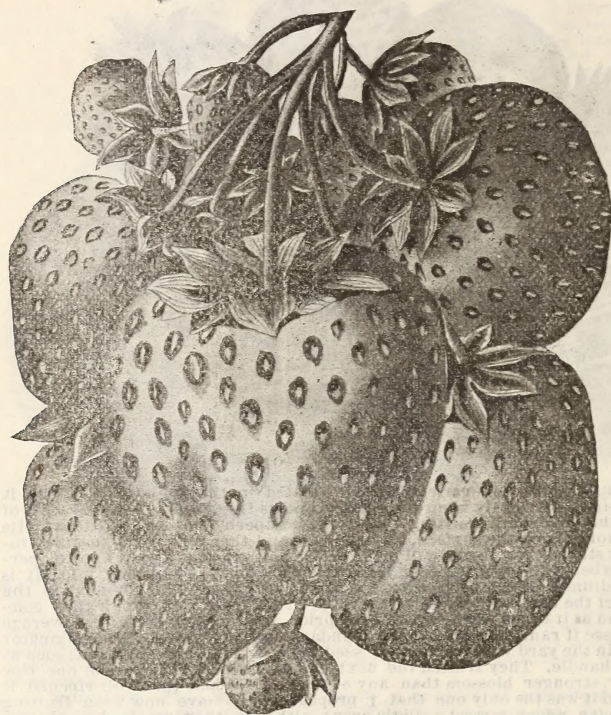
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Strawberry plants received to-day in good shape and were fine; am well pleased with them, have just got them healed in. Accept thanks for extras and when I need anything more you will hear from me.

Yours truly,

Ed. Couch.

ROUGH RIDER. (Per.) Imagine a strawberry with the size and shape of the Bubach, the color and firmness of the Gandy, the productiveness of the Sample and you have a pretty good idea of the Rough Rider. The individual berries are rather irregular at first pickings like the Bubach, but tone down and are regular shape during the most of the season. No berry packs together better in the crates and baskets. If this berry has a fault it is dark color, but every strawberry grower knows that the markets now demand a dark colored berry. Pick the Rough Rider when not too ripe and you have a perfect market color. In firmness it is phenomenal. No berry we have ever grown will surpass the Rough Rider in firmness. It has been shipped to Boston in the hot weather of July, 350 miles in an ordinary express car without ice and sold for twelve cents per quart. The plants are very rugged in growth with thick leathery foliage. This foliage stands up twelve to fifteen inches high on the originator's grounds and protects the berries from the sun."



GLADSTONE.

GLADSTONE.—In offering this new variety we submit the following authorities:

The Editorial Correspondence in the Rural New Yorker says:

The Gladstone; A Strawberry of great promise. At the home of the old Sharpless. On June 8, the Rural New Yorker received of F. F. Merceron, Catawissa, Pa., a package of the new Gladstone strawberries. They were shipped June 6, and reached New York in excellent condition. Mr. Merceron wrote that the berries ripened with Michel's Early. They were remarkably large, some of them measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The color was medium red with red flesh, and they were of a high and spicy quality. As soon as we saw these berries we were certain that there was a variety of great value, as judged by the thousands of varieties tested at the Rural grounds. As early as Michel's Early, as large as Bubach, and of high quality. What more could a strawberry grower ask? In order to see the Gladstone growing at home, I visited Catawissa, June 17, and saw the berry growing on Mr. Merceron's grounds. As is well known Catawissa is the home of the famous Sharpless strawberry; in fact, Mr. Merceron at one time owned the ground on which the Sharpless was originated. It is not often that the lightning strikes twice in the same place, and thousands of new varieties of strawberries have passed out of view, while the old Sharpless is still earning money for its owner. I believe, however, that the Gladstone is to make almost as good a reputation as the Sharpless; in other words, it will crowd the Sharpless out, if any variety succeeds in doing so. Mr. Merceron began picking the Gladstone June 1. Sharpless gave its first picking June 8. At the time of my visit, there was more fruit on the Gladstone than on good plants of the Sharpless in a near-by field. Mr. Merceron continued to pick Gladstone June 24. This gives an idea of the remarkable season of fruiting of this berry. As fruited at Catawissa I found the Gladstone of darker color than the Sharpless, and, to my taste, much better in flavor. Some idea of its vigor may be learned from the fact that the original vine which was found in Mr. Merceron's garden produced the first year 110 plants, which have formed the basis for his stock.

REBA. (Imp.)—A seedling of Bubach and Chas. Downing, crossed by Gandy. The size and immense productiveness of this berry will particularly please the market gardener, and the color and quality is all that could be desired for home use.

Pa., May 2nd, 1901.
Dear Sirs:—I received the trees last Friday and they were in good shape, very much pleased with them. They were really nicer than I expected; will likely need some strawberries sometime.

Yours truly,

Frank E. Lehman.

Plant vigorous, hardy and long-lived. One of the most productive varieties that we have ever fruited; flower imperfect, fruit large to very large, bright red, good quality, firm. Midseason to late.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—The strawberry plants came in fine condition and are first class. I planted them and I think they will all grow. Please accept thanks for your liberal count and prompt attention to our small order and also for the extras.

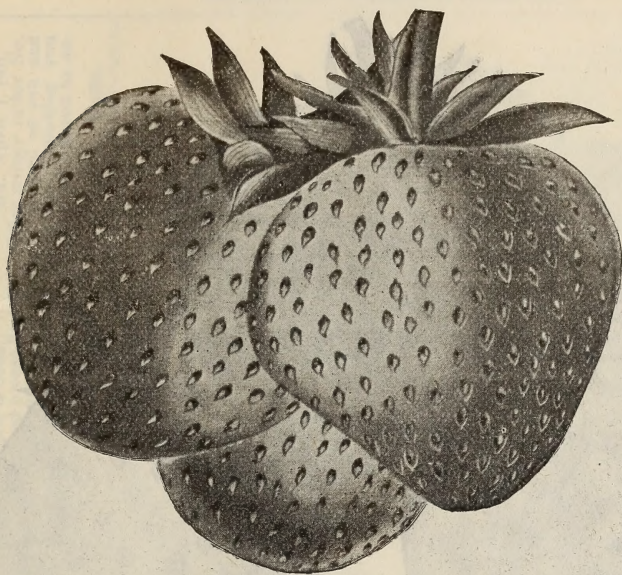
Yours respectfully,

Pa. Nov. 9, 1901.

Enclosed please find check for strawberry plants sent last week. They were fine plants and came all right. Thank you for liberal count. I hope to give you an order in the spring.

Truly yours,

William Lent.



PARSONS.

PARSONS. (Per.)—We have in the Parsons a perfect bloomer, berry equally as large and very much of the same shape as Tennessee Prolific, firmer and a little darker in color and equally as productive, as they have been thoroughly tested in our vicinity the past season in a piece of land near us, side by side, and the Parsons gave more fruit and sold for more money than the Tennessee Prolific by far. In growing berries for a commercial purpose you should include this variety in every selection. We shall plant it for the fruit and shall expect to be well repaid for the outlay. The plant is a large, strong grower, resembling the Bubach in some respects, having a large, broad leaf, with a strong root. Being a strong, perfect bloomer, it is a desirable variety to plant with pistillate sorts.

CARM BEAUTY (Imp.)—Originator's description: "Is the strawberry for the farmer's garden and home market. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the largest berry up to date. Its fine size and beautiful appearance attract the attention of the best buyers. It is of the highest flavor; earliest of the medium early varieties. It is a large deep rooted plant, with an abundant healthy, dark green foliage. It will stand dry weather longer than any other kind on my place, and for a large berry will bear more to the hill than any other variety."

COBDEN QUEEN. (Imp.)—Size large, beautiful, well shaped crimson berries of the medium early varieties, being five days earlier than the Crescent. Flavor among the most delicious. It has been thoroughly tested and has proven to be a good one for market. Abundant and healthy foliage.

STELLA. (Imp.)—A seedling of Bubach and Sharpless was crossed with Gandy. Combines with size the exceptional vigor and health of the plant of Sharpless, productiveness of Bubach, and firmness of Gandy.

Plants exceedingly robust and healthy; flower, imperfect; enormously productive; berries very large, bright red, fine quality and very firm. Midseason to late.

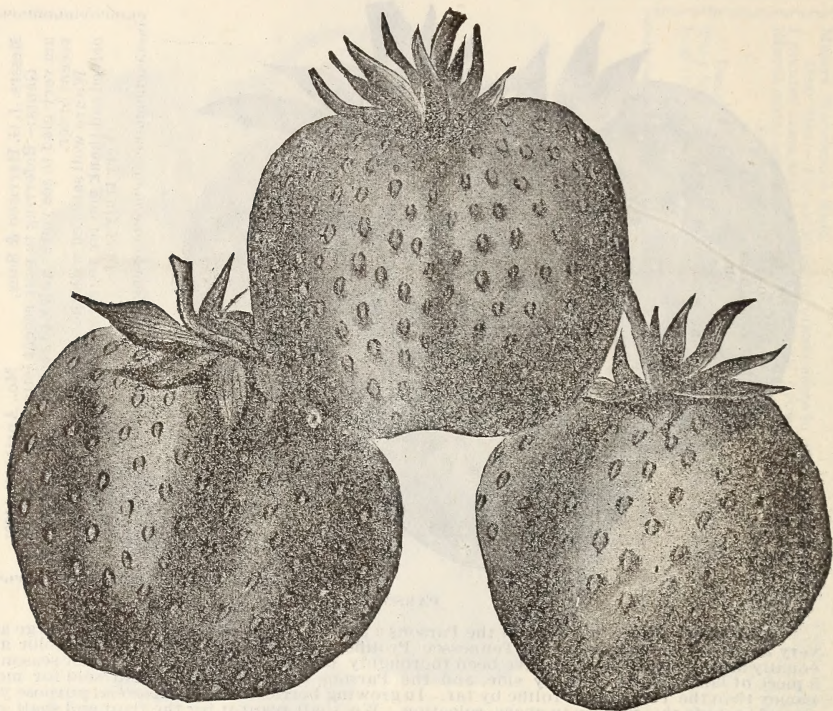
LADY GARRISON.—Is one of the fanciest market strawberries grown. It is a hardy grower, good yielder, perfect berry, good shipper, large size, fine flavor, medium sweet, and dark red in color. They yield twice as much as Gandy and season of ripening is about four weeks, making it a good berry for family use as well as market. Every one should include this variety in his collection.

HERO. (Per.)—Fruit large, well formed of dark red color. It is of most excellent flavor. Originated in Arkansas. We purchased the entire stock of originator. Ripens May 25th. We would like each of our customers to try this berry.

"MANOKIN." (Pistillate).—This is a new berry, originated in 1895. It is a seedling of "Crescent" pollenized with "Sharpless." The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly healthy and free from rust. A heavy cropper of large, deep scarlet colored berries that hold their size to the last picking. It is one of the most showy berries in the crate that I have ever seen, not as firm as "Johnson's Early," but for home use or nearby market it is unsurpassed by any berry that I know of.

The "Manokin" is medium early, ripens about one week later than "Johnson's Early."—Originator's Description.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Gents:—Referring to your recent letter, would say that I am very glad to see you so quick to rectify your error in my recent order.
We are well satisfied with the strawberry plants just received and thank you for your good count and extras.
Very truly yours,
Edw. Deslime.



GIBSON.

GIBSON (Per.)—Strong grower, and should be given plenty of room when planting. Foliage large and healthy, a shade darker green than Bubach. Berries as large as Bubach or Marshall, but regular and uniform in shape, and remains of good size to the last picking. Its shipping and keeping qualities are so superior that it reaches the consumer in perfect condition, firm, brilliant in color and fresh in flavor. As compared with other berries, new and old, the Gibson is the most attractive. Seen on the vines it is a beautiful sight. Every berry is like its neighbor bright crimson in color, symmetrical and uniform in shape, a short conical pointed form. It seems to have all the strawberry virtues, and it is a beautiful picture, the vines heavily, very heavily, loaded with beautiful fruit. It seems enormously productive.—Originator.

MARGARET—The plant is large and healthy, and so vigorous in growth that it will mature its last berries and continue green and luxuriant while an abundance of strong runners are produced. The foliage is dark green and so clean and healthy looking that it is a pleasure to work among the plants. The blossom is perfect and one of the strongest ever seen. It commences to ripen soon after the early varieties and bears until nearly all others are gone, with a good chance its berries are nearly all of large size. The fruit is dark glossy red and the berries are not inclined to have white tips. The large green calyx adds to its beauty. The flesh is firmer than most large berries, and of excellent flavor. For healthy vigorous growth, productiveness, size, beauty and quality the Margaret is a remarkable variety.

STAR (Per.)—The largest berries we had last season were the Star. Were we to tell you

ten filled a quart, you might say that Worcester county will not grow berries of that size, but we grew the Star this large in a low moist soil in a favored spot in the garden and similar soils to this must be had to grow the finest specimens of any of the large berries. When you are looking for something for the fancy market, you cannot strike one better than this. The plant is strong very vigorous and with no sign of rust, makes plants quite freely for such a large berry as it is. In fact it will make twice as many as the Sharpless, which it resembles, although it is superior to this variety with us. The berry is as near perfect in shape as can be possible, bright

Ohio, April 19th, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of April 18th at hand. Please accept thanks for the remittance. The plants were received in due time and in first class condition and parties to whom they were sent desire me to express to you their satisfaction with and to thank you for the liberal count of same. I shall take pleasure in recommending you to anyone wishing anything in your line.

Respectfully,

Michael Paul.

glossy red, and of excellent flavor. Its season of ripening is late.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Md., April 1, 1901.
Enclosed please find Post Office money order No.
10717 for \$9.15 amt of bill for trees ordered of you and
received in good condition yesterday. Thanking you
for prompt attention to my order and asking you to ac-
knowledge receipt of this I am.
Yours very truly,
Chas. A. Wolfe.



EXCELSIOR. (Per).—The originator says:

We are proud in being able to offer to our patrons this extra early large, firm, high colored well-shaped berry. It is immensely productive and will take the place of Michel's Early wherever tried. It was originated in the State of Arkansas. We strongly urge all our patrons to get a start of them, for they are great early berries for profit. It is a seedling of Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Wilson shaped and Wilson colored. Plant resembles Hoffman, but larger and more robust.

The earliest variety grown with us the past season, fully one week earlier than Michel's Early, which it resembles very much. still it is a distinct variety, and is also very much firmer than the Michel's. We have had numerous reports of this variety and everyone, where earliness is desired, speaks of it as a most favorable variety. There has been a desire for years for a good variety that will ripen with Hoffman and as productive as Michel's. This is as early as Hoffman, and will grow three quarts of berries to the Hoffman's one per acre in the same sod. We recommend this, wherever earliness is desired, to be the best early berry now grown. The first ripe berries with us were found May 10th. We paid \$80 for the first thousand plants, but have never regretted it.

SHARPLESS. (Per).—An old standard variety, one of the very largest, when planted on strong, rich, moist soil, one would be surprised at the fine specimens it will produce, but this variety will do fairly well in lighter soils, but not as well as a variety like Tennessee Prolific on poor soils. The berry when not fully ripe is a little white at the tip. There have been numerous varieties of this type put on in the past few years with the claim that it ripens all over, and for this reason only, they were superior to Sharpless, but I fear that they have missed it as we find when it comes down to actual facts there are but few of this type that will surpass it.

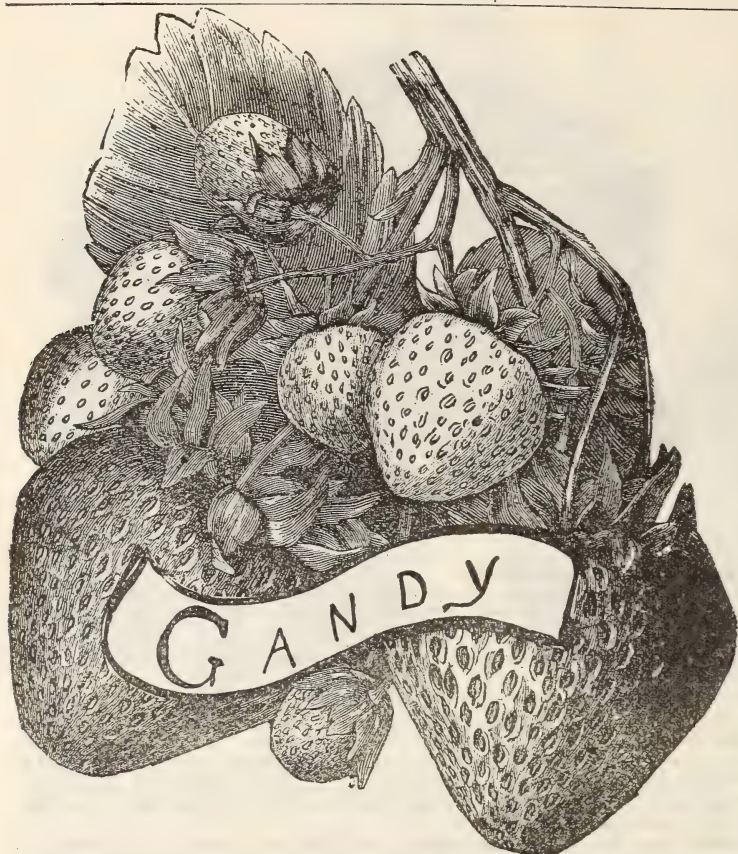
LADY THOMPSON. (Per).—This variety has been grown world wide for the past three years and in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soils. It is early, very large and quite productive.

SAMPLE. (Imp).—The introducer says: "This new berry is large size and fine quality, quite firm, continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the market, men it is the best strawberry ever grown. Yields as many berries as Haverland, and averages as large as the Bubach. One of the latest.

BRANDYWINE (Per).—This has now been proven one of the most reliable late varieties of the country. It is a splendid grower, fair plant maker, very productive. The fruit is very large, heart-shaped, firm, of good flavor and good color. It begins to ripen in midseason but continues till nearly all other varieties are gone. It is seedy when canned. It is one of the best pollenizers for pistillate varieties of nearly all seasons. While almost all reports are very favorable, Messrs. R. D. Mason & Son, of Wisconsin say it lacks productiveness and that the big calyx turns brown before the fruit is ripe. Dr. E. L. Beal, of Missouri, says the calyx will remain green if the variety is grown on dark prairie land. Mr. H. Rockhill, of Iowa, found Brandywine his best berry in a very bad season last year, running twenty to the box, the largest weighing one ounce each.

PRIDE OF CUMBERLAND (Per).—Fruit medium to large size, when fully ripe is dark red. Perfect shape, somewhat of Gandy type. Sets lots of berries, but to mature them it requires a good soil. This variety should not be planted on light soils, as there are a number of other varieties that will do much better. Rather sharp, but pleasant navor. Planted very largely in New Jersey.

Q. QUEEN—On spring set plants on June 1st we find some very large green berries but only a few ripe ones, hence it shows to be a late berry of excellent flavor and of good size.



Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.—The strawberry plants you shipped me in April came in all O. K. and are doing nicely. Yours truly,

Inda, May 2nd, 1901.
J. J. Cobb.

GANDY (Per)—One of the latest if not the latest in cultivation. This variety requires a special soil adapted to it. It is particularly adapted to the Northern States, as in the Southern States it seems too dry. We say, on our soil it is a good plant maker, producing a beautiful plant of medium size. The fruit, what we get, is of good size, but it is too shy a bearer here to be of any profit. This variety is well known over the country, and where it succeeds well it is one of the best paying sorts. We always grow a good stock of these to supply our customers, and our stock is genuine.

TENNESSEE (Per)—A fine one to grow, very desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties in a general way. Comes up to all former and surpassed all past records when given a chance with other good varieties. The only objection to them is they are a little inclined to be soft if left too thick in the bed, but if they are properly cared for and if not allowed to ripen too thoroughly in the patch there will be no complaint on this account.

CRESCENT (Imp)—The poor, lazy man's variety. Will produce more fruit under careless cultivation than any other variety. Very productive, bright red, medium size, known everywhere and needs no description.

GLEN MARY (Per)—Shows up better than last season, and it makes some very large berries, but the plant rusts very badly and by rusting as it does, it does not seem to have sufficient foliage to cover the fruit from the hot sun therefore, we consider we have better varieties in cultivation than this.

MICHEL'S (Per)—One among the very earliest, medium size. Berries rather sour, scarlet in color. A healthy and abundant plant maker. Must be thinned to get best results. An old standard variety and needs no description.

BUSH CLUSTER.—Remarkably vigorous growth, upright, similar to the old Kentucky, which grew so tall that traveling Nursery agents sold them for wonderful Bush Strawberries, giving the impression of gathering off a bush.

Bush Cluster has this high growth with strong fruit stems that do not sprawl on the ground, and so keeps perfectly clean, free of sand, grit and dirt. The flowers are pistillate, and the yield excels the well known Crescent, a berry that has records of 10,000 quarts per acre. Fruit borne, as the name indicates, in great clusters, of large size; color rather dark, good quality and firm, a good shipper, with the great feature of keeper free from sand, dirt and grit, a great fault with all other sorts in wet weather, if they are not mulched.



PARIS KING.

PARIS KING—The plant is very healthy and vigorous and entirely free from rust. The fruit is large to very large, somewhat irregular in shape, but of good quality. The berry shown in the description is from a photograph and is a true representation of its general appearance except that it is considerably reduced in size. It is a strong staminate and an excellent variety to plant with large pistillate sorts. It seems especially adapted to the south as well as the north. Some very flattering testimonials from Florida. A fine shipping berry. Quite firm.

HAVERLAND—This variety has been before the public for several years. The plant is perfect, makes a good supply of plants and holds the fruit well up from the ground. The berry is from medium to large size, bright red, long and pointed. Fair in quality and as a shipper, it should be well pollenized with perfect bloomers, and in this way you can improve the firmness. It is one of the most productive varieties grown. The season of ripening begins here about May 25.

AROMA (Per)—Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, and produces in abundance. We could not supply the demand for this variety last year, but this year we have a larger stock of them.

BUBACH (Imp)—Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the strawberry crop you will find the Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties when your hair has turned gray. This berry has been thoroughly described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them we would say, the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes combed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good food. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown, a prolific grower and only sets enough plants to give good sized berries.

GREENVILLE (Imp.)—The berries are of large size, good quality and medium texture, color very even and fine, plant very productive, vigorous and free from rust, good grower season medium to late.

CLYDE (Per)—At the first few pickings last year this variety was all that one could ask for; the berries were large and abundant, hanging in such clusters that every one wanted to pick the Clyde. Following this was a few days of rain and hot suns, and they wilted very fast compared with other varieties. The only objection there seemed to be was the lack of foliage to cover the fruit, and for this reason the fruit was hurt severely by the hot suns. It will have to have extra cultivation and fertilizer to enable the plant to make foliage enough to cover the fruit in a dry season.

SAUNDERS (Per.)—One of the very best to plant with pistillate varieties, as the pollen of it is very strong. The plant is a healthy grower, very productive, fruit large, conical, slightly flattened and often has a depression on one or both sides. It is deep red, and is remarkably glossy. The past season only confirmed our belief stronger in this variety as it was up to its standard in every respect.

WARFIELD (Imp.)—To get the best fruit of this variety it must be thinned at least one-half of the runners that are made in order to give it sufficient room and sunlight. If neglected and left too thick the berries are sure to be small, but in productiveness it is almost unsurpassed. The berry is dark red color, firm and of medium size.

DAYTON. (Per.)—Early, very productive, high quality and is above medium size for the early sorts. Plant a strong grower and is quite valuable for such an early berry; large size.

BISMARCK. (Per.)—Is not as large as the Bubach, as has been described, but resembles this variety in color, shape and flavor. Fruit is bright scarlet with no green tips; very firm for such a large berry. It makes lots of plants and sets loads of fruit which it seems to mature, especially if given good strong soil. For those who are prejudiced against an imperfect bloomer like the Bubach, this is the one to plant.

BARTON.—Imperfect bloomer. A good standard sort but has been overlooked by some. One of the very best for field crops, a splendid grower and a heavy yielder of large size, good color and highly flavored berries. You can depend on it every time.

CROCKETT'S EARLY.—Plant bright green foliage, upright. Fruit rather large, long and pointed and it seems to be rather soft for long shipment.

NETTIE. (Imp.)—Plant and foliage exceptionally strong, vigorous and healthy; flower imperfect; enormously productive; berries very large, bright red, exquisite quality. Ripens very late.



ENORMOUS.

ENORMOUS.—A perfect bloomer sent out by the originator of Bubach. There has been considerable said of this but not a word too strong; it is well named and it has made a good record the past season. On light sandy soil it proved to be one of the best varieties in cultivation. We have always praised this variety from the first time we saw the fruit hanging in large clusters as large as Bubach. Its season is almost as late as Gandy. It does not make a great amount of plants, but what plants there are manufacture a wonderful amount of large glossy dark red or crimson berries, that were looked after by the best buyers, and always commanded the highest market price.

GEORGE TRIUMPH.—Plant in color very dark green, good stout grower, very large. Fruit surface bright red, with inside yellowish tint.

TUBBS.—This is a good berry of Crescent type. In size it runs through the season

Ohio, April, 23rd., 1901.
Dear Sirs:—The plants received the 22nd
all in good condition and am well pleased
with them.
Yours truly, A. Gloeckner.

about like the first picking of Crescent, does not run down toward last part of season like the Crescent. Very productive. In Anne Arundel county, where it originated, it is considered the best berry grown. It has a perfect blossom and is a vigorous grower. Those who have never grown it should not fail to give it a trial, I think it will please them.

WOOLVERTON.—This is a well known and reliable variety that succeeds on any soil and in any locality as a rule. It was originated by Mr. John Little, of Canada, and is really one of the most valuable ever sent out. The plant is a good grower and a great bearer. It has a perfect blossom, and is one of the best pollenizers we have. It is no uncommon thing to see blossoms and ripe fruit on this variety at the same time. Fruit very large, of regular form, fine looking, of good quality, and produced in great abundance. This and Saunders though not the same are very much alike. Side by side with Bubach, Woolverton gave finer fruit and more of it.

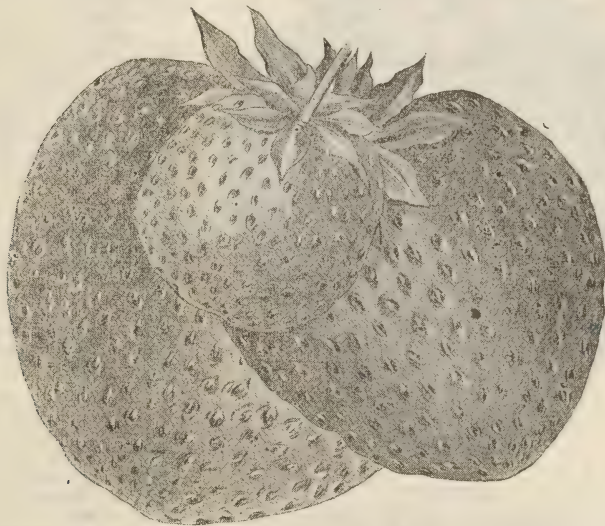
NICK OHMER (Per)—This variety is no longer an experiment. We fruited about half an acre this season and in our field of more than 60 acres, it was one among the very best in size, color and firmness. The plant is faultless, a strong grower and makes fruit stems very large that hold the fruit well up from the ground, it therefore, does not need mulching. When perfectly ripe it is of a beautiful carmine color and when packed in crates it is very attractive. An excellent shipper and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious. Ripens about May 20th and continues for about three weeks.

Iowa, May 2, 1901.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—The strawberry plants came through all right and am well pleased with them. Please accept thanks for prompt shipment and good measure.

Yours truly, G. F. Walter.



JESSIE.

JESSIE (S)—This berry does not seem to be adapted to all kinds of soil, is after the Sharpless type, being a seedling of that berry. It is a splendid fertilizer, good quality and good color, does extra well in some sections. Very early and is one of the largest berries on the market. An old variety and needs no description.

BRUNETTE—A perfect bloomer, and has shown up well the past season, it is solid, of good color, and berries above medium size, round and almost invariably perfect, of a dark mahogany color when fully ripe, a shade darker than Warfield and without any white tips. The plant is a strong grower, and the fruit is remarkable for its fine flavor.

BEDAR WOOD—A perfect bloomer, and is a favorite in the Western States. For two seasons it has done well here; subject to rust some seasons. Give them a show and they will give you a heavy crop of highly colored berries. Early and productive. The plant is a good healthy grower and sends out a number of runners.

MARSHALL (Per)—Its home is Massachusetts, and there it continues to be a favorite. The plant is very large and makes runners only sparingly. It really produces more bushels than one would give it credit for in looking at the plants; for it does not set many berries, but nearly every one is large and many are very large. They are of regular form, dark glossy red and very beautiful. The blossom is more tender to frost than some, and the plant sometimes rusts. This is not a variety for a careless grower to plant, but every grower of fine berries either for home use or market ought to give it a trial at least.

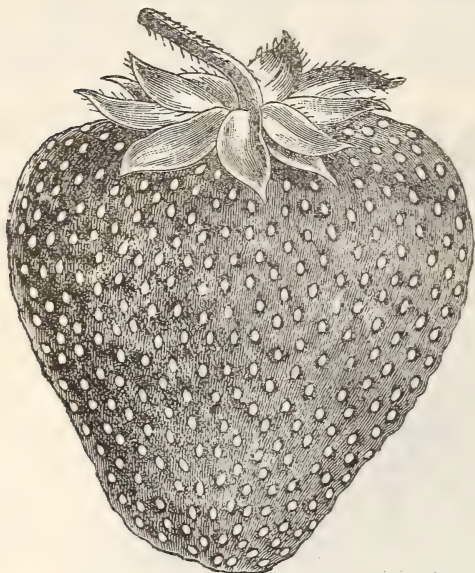
LOVETT (Per)—The past season it gave a good crop of fruit and is recognized by a great many growers as being one of the standard sorts. Plants are perfect beauties, healthy, no rust, sends out plants profusely if allowed of Crescent parentage. No person need hesitate to plant this variety for either home use or market, as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is firm, medium to large size, conical, and of good color and quality. Season medium.

Ind., May 23d, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.—The strawberry plants you shipped me in April came in all O. K. and are doing nicely. Yours truly, J. J. Cobb.

WM. BELT. (Per.)—This variety has done extremely well the past season. In fact it is improving each season, showing but little rust, of large size, with some of the largest specimens, a little flattened or coxcombed, very attractive when picked. It is of good quality and will sell well in a fancy market. In our opinion it is one of the very best for the amateur fruit grower. It is more nearly perfect in shape, far better in quality, and a better grower than the Bubach. Its color is perfect.

MCKINLEY. (Per.)—From Rochester, N. Y. The plant is a fine grower, of good size, a fair runner, clean, thrifty and productive. The fruit is large, firm, bright red, red clear through, roundish conical in form, very attractive and of high quality. We consider it a safe and desirable berry to plant for any purpose. The season is medium to late.



MCKINLEY.

RIO. (S.) It is a good, early kind, large for an early berry. Strong, healthy foliage, perfect blossom. Though not as early as Michel's Early, follows close after it. The fruit is large size, evenly colored and firm enough for an excellent shipper. This is fast becoming a favorite where firm early berries are wanted for shipping purposes.

JOE.—The plant is unusually vigorous and long lived and foliage is clean and healthy. Flower perfect, productive, and carries its fruit up well.

Fruit large to very large, and continues large to the end of the season, firm; in form it is obtuse conical and very uniform in size; red with red flesh; quality good; season late.

ELEANOR. (Per.)—Retaining its size well to the end of the season; in productiveness surpassing the famous Crescent, in firmness equal to the Wilson, it is of bright scarlet color and has few equals in quality. Among other valuable

properties of the Eleanor may be mentioned its uniform size, color and shape, never coxcombed, and coloring evenly all over with blossom, and especially vigorous, a field of it after picking season being as green as a field of clover, when all other varieties are sere and brown.

With us it is one of the very best for extra early, a fine grower of Crescent shape, foliage healthy without a trace of rust for the two years we have fruited it, medium size good color firm and from the manner in which it has grown here it is sure to succeed. It is the one to depend on for earliness, size and quantity of fruit, and we want all our customers to include this in their main field varieties.

Vt., April 17th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received the plants yesterday packed in good shape and am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

John P. Putnam.

W. Va. Sept. 16, 1901.

Harrison & Sons—I have often intended writing you in regard to the splendid stock of fruit trees received from your Nursery but for various reasons put it off, but now I will take the time to tell you that you have the finest Nursery Stock I ever saw. My trees came in first-class condition and I have the finest young orchard in this section of the county. Everybody admires it and I think it has been the means of you selling to my neighbors. I am a great admirer of the Kieffer pear tree and expect to put out an orchard of them next spring.

A. C. Morgan.

Ohio, Nov. 14, 1901,

Gents:—The trees arrived in the best of condition and are all up-to-date. Every one smooth and straight and as fine trees as any one could wish to plant. I am in need of a great many trees yet and will get all the ground prepared this fall so as to be ready to plant next spring, then send you my order early. Please find enclosed money order for \$5 balance on last order and many thanks to you all for your kind treatment.

Yours respectfully,

A. J. Radebaugh.

STRAWBERRY PLANT, Early Orders for Straw-berries.

PRICE LIST.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates.

	12, by mail post paid	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.
Aroma.....	20	50	\$3 00
Bush Cluster.....	40	40	6 00
Bubach.....	20	40	3 00
Brandywine.....	20	40	2 50
Brunette.....	20	40	2 50
Bismarck.....	20	40	2 50
Bartons.....	20	40	2 50
Bedar Wood.....	20	40	2 50
Cobden Queen.....	20	40	2 50
Clyde.....	25	50	3 00
Carrie Silver.....	40	1 00	8 00
Crocketts Early.....	20	50	3 00
Carmi Beauty.....	20	50	3 00
Crescent.....	20	40	2 00
Dayton.....	20	50	3 00
Excelsior.....	20	40	2 50
Enormous.....	20	50	3 00
Eleanor.....	20	40	2 50
Gladstone.....	25	60	4 00
Gibson.....	25	60	4 00
Gandy.....	20	40	2 50
Greenville.....	20	40	2 50
Geo. Triumph.....	20	40	2 50
Glen Mary.....	20	40	3 00
Haverland.....	20	40	2 50
Hero.....	1 00	5 00	25 00
Joe.....	40	1 00	8 00
Jessie.....	20	40	2 50
Kansas.....	40	1 00	8 00
Lady Garrison.....	25	60	4 00
Lady Thompson.....	20	40	2 50
Lovetts.....	20	40	2 50
Livingston.....	20	60	4 00
Manokin.....	20	60	4 00
May Queen.....	20	50	3 00
Marie.....	80	2 00	15 00
Marshall.....	25	50	3 00
Margaret.....	25	50	3 00
McKinley.....	25	50	3 00
Mitchells Early.....	20	40	2 00
Monitor.....	20	40	2 50
Nettie.....	40	1 00	8 00
Nick Ohmer.....	25	60	3 00
Parsons.....	20	40	2 50
Pride of Cumberland.....	20	40	2 50
Paris King.....	20	40	2 50
Reba.....	40	1 00	8 00
Robbie.....	40	1 00	8 00
Rough Rider.....	25	75	5 00
Rio.....	25	60	3 00
Stella.....	40	1 00	8 00
Star.....	25	60	3 00
Saunders.....	20	40	2 50
Sharpless.....	20	40	2 50
Sample.....	20	50	3 00
Senator.....	20	50	3 00
Tennessee.....	20	40	2 50
Tubbs.....	20	40	2 50
Warfield.....	20	40	2 00
Woolverton.....	20	40	2 50
Wm. Belt.....	20	40	2 50

As it is a great saving in expense to many purchasers to have their strawberry plants shipped by freight instead of express, we would advise **ordering early**, and if the ground is not in condition to plant when they arrive—too wet or not prepared—a very easy method can be used to keep them, which will be a great benefit to the plants, as follows: Take each variety, a bunch at a time, cut string and spread roots very thinly along the side of a shallow furrow, then cover roots with dirt not higher than the crown of the plants. Give partial shade and if ground is dry, water the **roots only**. In a few days they will have taken hold, or rather sent out little white fibrous roots, and will be in better condition for transplanting than at first. This method is sometimes recommended for strawberries even when the ground is in condition or could be ready to plant when they arrive. So do not wait until late in the season when the strawberries have started to grow, and have them shipped by freight, as after they have started to grow it is not safe to send by freight.

PREMIUMS for all strawberry plant orders received before March 15th. **CASH** accompanying same, except on collections.

For each one dollar order 6 Rough Rider.

For each two dollar order, 6 Kansas, 6 Monitor.

For each three dollar order, 6 Gladstone, 6 Lady Garrison, 6 Manokin.

For each four dollar order, 6 Robbie, 6 Rough Rider, 6 McKinley, 6 Gibson.

For each five dollar order, 6 Stella, 6 Nettie, 6 Livingston, 6 Kansas, 6 Monitor.

For each ten dollar order, 12 Rough Rider, 12 Gladstone, 12 Lady Garrison, 12 Manokin, 12 Joe.

For each twenty dollar order and above, 12 Kansas, 12 Monitor, 12 Carrie Silver, 6 Hero, 25 Margaret, 25 Excelsior, 25 Jessie, 25 Paris King, 25 Lady Thompson, 25 Crescent.

The above premiums are given when mentioned in strawberry plant orders only.

COLLECTIONS BY MAIL POSTPAID.

No. 1 for \$1.00, 6 each Kansas, Rough Rider, Robbie, Monitor, Lady Garrison.

No. 2 for \$1.00, 25 each Jessie, Paris King, Lady Thompson, Crescent, Enormous, Brunette.

No. 3 for \$1.50, 25 each Beder Wood, Bismarck, Rio, Eleanor, Margaret, Gladstone, Monitor, Stella.

BY EXPRESS NOT PREPAID.

No. 4 for \$1.50, 50 each Jessie, Parsons, Lady Thompson, Paris King, Rio, Gandy, Carrie Silver.

No. 5 for \$2.00, 100 each Gladstone, Reba, Excelsior, Parsons, Paris King, Jessie, Monitor, Manokin.

Harrison & Sons.

I received my trees Saturday last the 29th, and am well pleased. They are far better than I expected for the money. They came in good shape and good condition. I am highly pleased with such nice large trees. Thanking you for your careful packing and promptness in shipping. I hope to give you my orders when ever I am in need of trees.

Yours truly,

E. W. Rathburn.

Kan., April, 1901.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

As the life and well-being of a tree depends very much upon the care and treatment it receives after it leaves the hands of the Nurseryman, and as a large proportion of the trees that are lost for the want of proper treatment, we desire to offer a few hints upon the subject of transplanting, pruning, etc.

Transplanting.

The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the autumn; and February, March and April, in the spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in autumn until they commence budding in the spring. The autumn is preferred, as giving the ground an opportunity to become firmly settled around

the roots during the winter, so that the trees will be ready to grow off without interruption at the first impulse of nature in the spring. The ground should be well prepared by at least two good ploughings. Let sub-soil plow follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches. We consider this much better than the usual mode of digging deep holes, which in tenacious clay will hold water like a basin, to the injury of the tree. If the ground is not in good condition it should be made so. Most soils would be benefitted by the application of a good coat of lime or wood ashes, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. If it is not rich, add good mould to make it so: that found immediately under the leaves in the woods is very good for the purpose. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Preparing the Roots.

Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay, and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud, which will coat every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which, accidentally, might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth among the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and have become dry and shriveled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till midsummer. Instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering pot; this will, in nearly all cases, bring them into active growth.

Shortening-in the Branches.

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then it becomes necessary to shorten in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening in the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots has been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

Mulching.

This is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe midsummer drouths. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings or anything that will shade the ground and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the spring, and will in most cases obviate the necessity of watering the root. We cannot too earnestly insist upon the momentous importance of mulching. We have known orchards planted where more than half the number died when mulching was neglected; while, on the other hand, we have witnessed trees set out under the same circumstances and in like manner and treated similarly, save only that they were well mulched, and not a single one was lost; they not only all grew, but made four times the growth of the others.

Instead of staking, let the earth be banked up around the tree so as to keep it erect until it gets sufficiently rooted to stand without support.

Cultivating.

When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is a very important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer would think for an instant of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass

Md., Nov. 6, 1901.

Dear Sirs:—Trees received today in good shape and am very much pleased with them. Enclosed please find check for amount of bill.

Yours truly,
J. C. Chaney.

of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that

Never plant a tree unless you are willing to take care of it.

it is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, melow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. One experiment only is enough to convince anyone of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf pears, more than any trees, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, etc. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious if left to seed.

Pruning.

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these

ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and we may add, better every way. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of branches to give the tree proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefited by an annual shortening in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring. Dwarf pears also need careful attention annually, to keep them in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots; they should be pruned down instead of up, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

Prune fruit trees, as too large and too thick heads are to be avoided.

straggling shoots; they should be pruned down instead of up, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

Treatment of Trees Coming to Hand out of Season.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, unopened, in a cellar, or some such place—cool, but free from frost—until it is perfectly thawed, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Trees received in the fall for spring planting should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather, dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until spring. If they should come to hand late in the spring, and appear, much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours, or more if very much wilted. After this it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

Trim and clean up the orchard, gather up the brush and burn it. Pick up the faulty fruit and burn or feed to swine.

After this it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

Distance for Planting.

Standard apples.....	30 feet each way
Standard pears and strong growing cherries.....	20 " " "
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, Nectarines.....	14 to 18 " " "
Dwarf pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Raspberries and blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 4½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

Number of trees to an Acre.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " ".....	70	8 " " ".....	684
20 " " ".....	110	6 " " ".....	1,210
18 " " ".....	135	5 " " ".....	1,742
15 " " ".....	205	4 " " ".....	2,723
11 " " ".....	300	3 " " ".....	4,840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet, for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, 43,560, will give the number of trees in an acre.

June Budded Peach Trees.



A 3-year-old June bud peach tree fruiting.

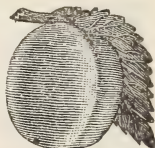
They are grown from natural Tennessee peach seed and on land that has never grown peach trees, and they are clean and healthy.

A June budded tree is one that is budded in June, the same season it sprouts from the seed. After being budded it is cut back and makes a growth from July 1st to frost, the roots only being one year's growth and the bud about 90 day's growth, this gives us a well developed tree with lots of fibrous roots. When taken up the fibers all come up and you get the entire roots and tap root not cut. It is of great importance to have the tap root. There are orchards we sold four years ago, June budded trees that bore a heavy crop the past season. The customers will not plant anything but June buds.

THE PEACH.

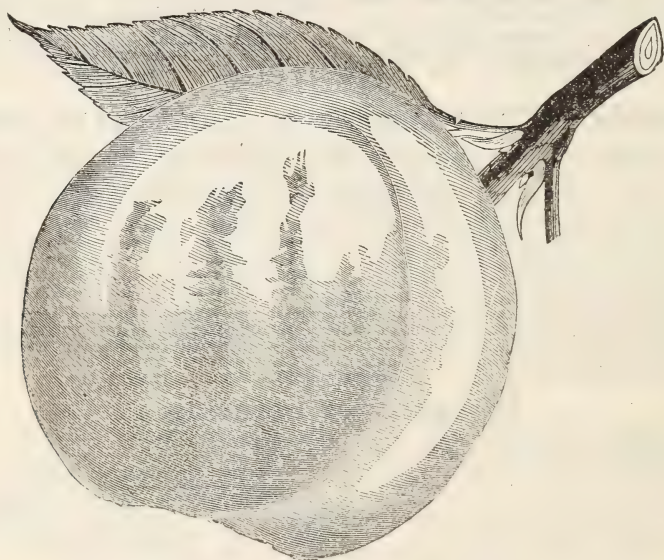
In the peach excellence and beauty are combined, and if given the attention due it, there is no tree that will give more delicious fruit. To the person who has tasted the luscious fruit, no words of praise are needed to make him appreciate the value of same.

There is no fruit tree that can make as quick a return as the peach. Give it reasonable attention and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered, a few the second year, and the receipts from a good orchard are something of importance. Sometimes it overloads its branches with fruit requiring props, or far better for the owner who has the courage, to thin the fruit and gain better peaches both in size and color, for which he will receive a much better price than the large quantity of small inferior ones.



DESCRIPTION OF PEACHES.

Given from our own knowledge and new ones from
ORIGINATORS' DESCRIPTION.



GORDON.

GORDON—This is the finest late peach in existence. It is of large size, beautiful yellow color, firm texture and delicious flavor. It ripens the latter part of September, and will keep a month. It is unexcelled as a shipper, and could easily be shipped to Europe. Its many good qualities make it the best of all late peaches for market or home use. To those growing peaches for market we commend this variety especially. It produced a large crop of very perfect fruit in 1898, when all other late varieties failed. It seems to be proof against rot. The fruit is unusually handsome, being a beautiful yellow of unusual richness. It colors up fully before ripening, and will keep for several weeks. It comes when all other marketable peaches are gone, and hence has a clear field. It can be depended on to bring a big price—a fancy price. It is the peach to plant now to make money. Plant a few hundred or few thousand trees, and it will be like a gold mine to you in years to come.

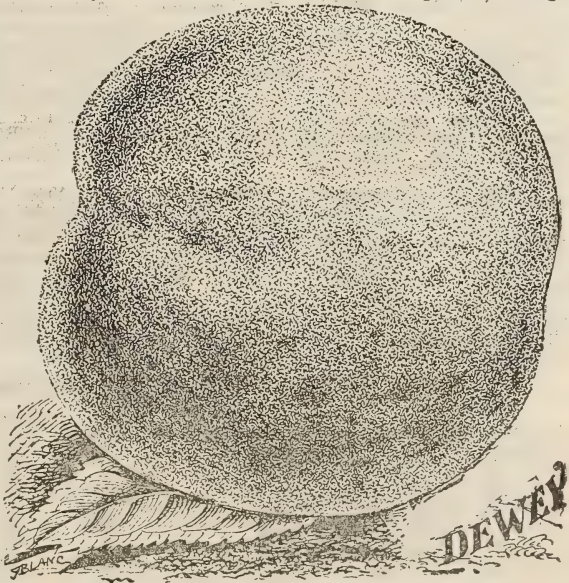
ORIGINATORS DESCRIPTION.—The following is an extract from a letter from Georgia Experiment Station to the Originator:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to make not only a favorable report of the **Gordon Peach**, but a most enthusiastic one. I do not remember exactly the date on which you stated you pulled the eighteen peaches sent me in a five-pound basket before I moved my family to Athens the latter part of September, and your letter was misplaced in some way during the confusion of moving. Doubtless you have a record of the date on which you pulled them, which, I think, was somewhere between the 20th and 25th of September. The peaches were carried to Athens and the basket opened after reaching there on October 2d. Of the eighteen peaches it contained, one was decayed, two slightly spotted, and the other fifteen in first-class condition. They were put on a shelf, paper wrappers having been taken off, and every day or two since we tested one. I believe all would have kept readily up to the present time, though I tested the last one on Sunday the 9th before leaving Athens for this place. Instead of decaying as time passed the peaches would shrivel and shrink a little, but remain perfectly sound. I never saw finer keepers. I believe properly packed they could be readily shipped across the Atlantic in good condition. As to their quality, of course tastes differ. I would not like to call their quality best, but personally I do not want anything better. They have the wild prussic acid flavor which most seedlings possess and which I think is very pleasant, and I believe I have a good deal of company in this opinion. Their consistency, too, is firm. It possesses a great deal of sugar and consequently is quite sweet, and altogether is decidedly the best late peach I ever came across.

There is no peach maturing the latter part of September which is of first-class quality that will keep up to the middle of October and ship like a winter apple. I sincerely congratulate you on your discovery, and I would much like to secure for the University farm at Athens some June buds next year—a dozen at least for our plant, of course under restriction. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

EARLY TILLOTSON—Medium size, skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the sunny side, very juicy and of excellent flavor. A good market variety. Ripens first part of July. 15c. each. \$1.50 doz., \$6.00 per hundred. Only in June buds.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.—Introduced by J. D. Husted, the well known originator, amongst other varieties of Husted's Early, Early Michigan and Triumph peaches. He has devoted many years to scientific crossing and breeding for improved varieties. Every new kind introduced by him has stood the test of practical trial, and maintained all the merits claimed for them. His latest introduction, "Admiral Dewey," marks as great an advance in early peaches as did the Triumph, and while that variety is proving even better than ever claimed for it, Admiral Dewey possesses many important points of superiority. It is a perfect freestone; ripens with the Triumph; flesh is yellow, of uniform color and texture to pit. Has better form and brighter color on the surface; is equally hardy and productive. The tree is a strong symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety. Price—One-year No. 1, 25c. each; \$2.50 dozen; \$10 per 100. June buds half price.



FRANCES—In this new variety we believe we have one which is equal to the old standard Elberta in every respect and ripens after it. This new peach is destined to become as popular as Elberta, which it follows closely after ripening. By the time the latter is done the Frances is ready for shipment. It thus prevents the occurrence of a break in the succession and reaches market at a time when peaches command the highest price, because the beautiful Elberta has created the demand. It is one of the handsomest peaches ever grown, being of a beautiful shade of yellow, covered almost entirely with brilliant red. In size it is about the equal of Elberta, average specimens measuring nine inches in circumference. It is very productive; the originator cut a branch nine inches long on which were growing nine full sized peaches. It is a true freestone, with particularly solid flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival. Price 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

HOBSON—Comparatively new variety introduced by J. D. Husted and he speaks of it as being a very large yellow, freestone, ripening ten to fifteen days before Elberta and a very valuable market variety. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100. June buds at half price.

Elberta peach has already been well tested and is one of the most profitable market varieties.

O. Nov. 2, 1901.

J. G. Harrison & Sons—The trees have come in good shape and all parties are well pleased. They are as fine lot of trees as I ever received. Several who have seen them say they want some of various kinds in the spring. Thanks for good and prompt treatment.

Yours truly,

M. E. Hinton.

variety that would fill this want, as we have always noticed that about the time our crop of peaches is exhausted everybody in the South is wanting peaches. We have secured the Stinson's October, a variety which originated near Meridian, Mississippi, and think it fills the bill. It is a clingstone peach of large size, white with red cheek. Out of a package of that fruit sent us about the middle of September we kept specimens four weeks in good condition. It would ship any distance and is of good flavor. We think it a very desirable variety. Originator's description. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. June buds half price.

KLONDIKE—Originated in York Co., Pa. Large size, white skin with brilliant red over cover; white flesh, sweet, juicy, delicious flavor, free from bitterness; perfectly free, bright red at stone and free from fibre. Time of ripening, October 10th, when no other late peach can compete with it in size, quality or appearance. 20c. each, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100. June buds half price.

EVERBEARING—A decided novelty. New; produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, with mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Freestone. It is claimed that it will produce fruit for three months in succession and blossoms at different periods. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100. June buds half price.

EARLY BELL, (HIELEY)—This seedling of Belle of Georgia, one of the best of all peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is much like its parent in size, color and beauty, having the same vigor of tree and hardness of fruit buds, but ripens its fruit nearly a month earlier, thus giving us a large, rich, creamy white peach, with rich blush on sunny side, at a season when in former years we had only small semi-cling varieties of poor quality. Early Belle is as large as Stump, as beautiful as Old Mixon, of fine quality and a good shipper. July 15th. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

VICTOR—One of the earliest varieties known, of medium size, ripening before Sneed. A seedling of the Chinese Cling crossed with Spanish Blood. Ripens in Southern Texas from May 8th to 16th. For an extra early variety plant the Victor. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100. June buds half price.

WILLETT—Originated by Wallace P. Willett of New York City, N. Y., from a peach-stone brought from South America in 1874. This variety, having been tested for twenty-five years, proves to be one of the largest, finest, yellow peaches ever known, and is of the Crawford Late type. Twelve of these peaches which were exhibited at the American Institute Fair, took the first prize, weighing twelve ounces each, and each measuring twelve inches in circumference. The tree is a very thrifty grower, upright, clean, smooth and stalky. Blooms about May 1st, with large sized blossoms. Ripens September 25th.

Mr. Dilworth, of the well-known canning establishment of New York city, visited our nurseries last summer and stated that he had seen the original tree of the WILLETT, and no one who is looking for a large, late, yellow peach can do better than to plant this variety. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100. June buds half price.

PRICE OF PEACH TREES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	HUNDRED.	THOUSAND
First class XXX 6 to 7 feet.....	\$ 20	\$1 75	\$8 00	\$70 00
First class XX 5 to 7 feet.....	15	1 50	7 00	60 00
First class 5 to 6 feet.....	12	1 25	6 00	50 00
First class medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	10	1 00	5 00	45 00
First class light 3 to 4 feet.....	08	75	4 50	40 00
First class branched 2½ to 3 feet.....	06	50	4 00	30 00
First class whips, light 1½ to 2½ feet.....	04	45	3 00	25 00
First class June buds 1½ to 2 feet.....	06	50	4 00	30 00
Second class June Buds 12 to 18 inches.....	04	45	3 00	25 00
Third Class June buds 6 to 8 inches.....	04	40	2 50	20 00

If June buds are to go by mail, add \$1.00 per hundred; if per dozen add 15 cents. We can send 1 to 2 feet one year trees by mail as well.

Elbertas 2c. each extra for all over 5 per cent in an order.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find check to settle my account in full. Kindly accept my thanks for promptness and splendid packing. The trees and plants arrived in splendid condition and were as nice a lot as I ever saw.

Yours, etc.,

Wallace Wood.

Va., May 4th, 1901.

Ind., Nov. 8, 1901.

Gentlemen—The trees you sent me came in fine condition and are extra nice. Better than I expected. Many thanks for extras and promptness, I remain,

Yours,

Alfred M. Cosner.

TWELVE WINNERS.

TESTED VARIETIES THAT BRING THE ROCKS.

ELBERTA.—Very large, skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties.

This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Ripens early in August.

MT. ROSE.—A variety of very great value, very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor. Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy and sweet. Separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after the Troth's Early, but is much larger than that variety, and should be in every collection.

CHAMPION.—Originated in Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance, flavor, delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, freestone and a good shipper, ripening about the 10th of August.

OLDTIXON FREE.—This is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety. Skin yellowish white, with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. August.

STEPHENS.—Large, white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, of high quality, hardy, a heavy and regular bearer. One of the finest late white peaches, and every large planter should include this in his orchard as a profitable sort.

FITZGERALD.—The best posted growers in Michigan say it is as large or larger than

Mo., Nov., 8, 1901.
Gentlemen:—Rec'd both shipments of trees from you and to say I am pleased with your stock does not half tell the story. Your liberality is simply beyond comparison to other Nurserymen in my experience. I am going to do a little advertising for you in New York State, my old home. If I can just get some of those fruit men to give you a test I am sure you would prosper by the deal.

Wishing you a continuation of prosperity, I remain,
Respectfully yours, Chas. Spencer.

juicy and high flavored, freestone. Very productive and one of the best market varieties.

FOX SEEDLING.—A very valuable peach ripening at a time that makes it desirable, being in September. Large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. A desirable sort for canning or marketing, freestone and a reliable bearer.

GLOBE.—Originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet, firm and delicious, uniformly large, freestone. Last of September.

CHAIRS.—Originated in Anne Arundel County, Md. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek, flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

CRAWFORD LATE.—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, freestone. Middle of August.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

My box of trees came all right and am well pleased with them. I think they are the nicest trees I ever bought. Many thanks for the extra pear tree. I hope to do more business with you soon.

M. H. Lauick.

REEVES.—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, excellent. One of the largest and handsomest peaches, and should be in every orchard. Tree shardy and productive. A good freestone.

STUMP.—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white,

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES.

FIRST RIPENING.

SNEED.—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot.

Ind., May 11th, 1901.
Dear Friend—Those you sent me by mail came all in good shape. The trees I got of you are far ahead of anything I have received from other sources. Enclosed please find another order which send by mail.
Yours truly,
I. B. Gilbert.

most purple in the sun; flesh firm, white, juicy which is small.

GREENSBORO.—Originated in Greensboro, N. C., ripening earlier than Alexander, and nearly double its size, yellowish white, beautifully colored, with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily.

ALEXANDER.—Of large size, nearly round, with a shallow suture, skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, turning to black, and sweet, adhering slightly to the stone,

BEAUTY'S BLUSH—Fruit uniformly large, highly colored, melting and delicious. Ripe from 20th of June to 10th of July. A perfect freestone.

AMSDEN JUNE—Very much like Alexander. Fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purplish in the sun.

TRIUMPH—very early yellow freestone peach, ripening with Alexander. Blooms late, has large flowers, is a sure and abundant bearer and makes a very strong growth. The fruit is large with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

WATERLOO—Medium to large; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet vinous juice. Semi-cling, ripens with Amsden June.

W. Va., June 12th, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons—

Dear Sirs—We herewith enclose you check to cover the amount of bill rendered. Please accept thanks for your kindness in waiting. The trees I got from you this season are the best I have ever planted.

Respectfully,

D. Gold Miller.

white with red blush; tender and juicy when fully ripe, clear seed, delicious flavor. Ripens at place of origin, in Louisiana, June 15th.

Ill., Nov. 18, 1901.
Harrison & Sons—Trees here just one day later than freeze. I found plants fine and perfectly satisfactory.

Very respectfully yours,

Beder Wood.

SCHUMACHER—A very early peach, similar to Alexander in many ways, but is more highly colored and more showy; very good qualities. June.

CONNETT'S SOUTHERN EARLY—A seedling of the old Chinese Cling, which originated in Guilford county, North Carolina. It has extra large fruit of a cream white shade; having a beautiful blush next to the sun.

EUREKA—Early semi-cling; seedling of Chinese cling. Medium size, oblong, cream

SECOND RIPENING.



CARMAN—A peach of North China type that promises great value. The originator says it is either a seedling of or a sister to Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree hardy and productive and fruit practically rot proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is described as large, broad, oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. The *Rural New Yorker* first described it some years ago as an extra large, yellow peach, like Elberta, only five weeks earlier; it certainly is of Elberta type, but it is not strictly a yellow, neither is it white. The *Texas Farm and Ranch* says: "Carman peach is of large size, oblong, resembling Elberta, and is the best flavored early peach we know; the skin is tough, and it is just the peach to ship a long distance."

EARLY RIVERS—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh with a delicate pink tint. Middle of July.

HALE'S EARLY—An excellent peach when it succeeds, but unfortunately it is so liable to rot before and at time of ripening that it is not advisable to plant in some places on that account, it does, however, succeed well in some places, and mostly in elevated lands toward and among the mountains, and it should have a place in the orchards. July.

J. G. Harrison & Sons—Enclosed find express order for \$10.25 amount due on the trees. We have unpacked and heated the stock in and found everything in excellent shape and expect 100 per cent to grow.
Very respectfully,
John Boal & Sons.
Mich., April 8, 1901.

Delaware, Mch. 2, 1901.
J. G. Harrison & Sons—Trees received in good condition. I am pleased with them. Thanks Enclosed please find my check in pay for them.

Yours truly, James A. Martin.

TROTH'S EARLY.—A very early peach of medium size, whitish, with a fine red cheek. Middle of July.

DAVIDSON.—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white, with red cheek; very delicious, very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. First of August.

WADDELL.—Another new early peach, originating in Georgia and commended especially by Mr. Hale, who has planted it largely. It is of medium to large size, oblong in shape, creamy white, with bright blush; flesh firm, white, and very sweet and rich when ripe, freestone. One notable thing is the long keeping quality of Waddell, and also its exceptional capacity for shipping. There is no doubt as to the value of this new peach.

LODGE.—Originated in the famous peach belt of Delaware (Kent county). A heavy and regular bearer. White flesh, red blush, juicy and sweet. Excellent shipper and is a money maker in the locality in which it originated. Tree extremely hardy and vigorous grower.

DELAWARE.—A seedling of Mountain Rose, but much earlier. Of large size and fine appearance, with a delicately flushed skin shaded with red. Flesh is white, and of a rich flavor and juicy; a perfect freestone and very productive. A better shipper than Mountain Rose, handling quite as well as Troth, than which however, it is much larger and of more attractive coloring, as well as earlier. It comes in just when a good shipping peach is needed when Hale's Early is about over and Troth beginning to ripen.

HYNES' SURPRISE.—True freestone when ripe, resists rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles.

THIRD RIPENING.

YELLOW ST. JOHN.—One of the most beautiful and profitable yellow freestones. Large, flesh yellow, equal in flavor to Crawford. Very juicy and sweet.

EARLY MICHIGAN.—One of the earliest freestone, white flesh varieties. A profitable market sort, much like Lewis. Has given great satisfaction in the western section of the country. Hardy and prolific.

LEWIS.—Vigorous grower, medium size, white with crimson cheek. One of the earliest freestones.

MT. ROSE.—See description in Winner's list.

CHAMPION.—See description in Winner's list.

MISS LOLO.—A perfect freestone, fine quality, blush, white flesh, very prolific.

FOURTH RIPENING.

McINTOSH.—Of large size, creamy, white flesh, highly colored, nearly freestone, ripens to the stone, of good quality. This tree is a strong grower, heavy bearer, trees require thinning fruit. It is the best peach that ripens between Triumph and Elberta.

FOSTER.—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Resembles Crawford Early, but larger and probably a little heavier bearer. A very handsome freestone.

MARY'S CHOICE.—Large to very large, yellow, blushed with red, free. A very fine peach for either family or market orchard.

LARGE EARLY YORK.—Large, white with red cheek, fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. August.

CONNECTICUT.—A grand New England peach of exceptional hardness of fruit bud and so valuable otherwise as to place it in the foremost rank of hardy peaches. Large and handsome, golden yellow with red cheek, rich and fine in quality, with a superior high flavor, and to all yet more to its great value it ripens early—before Crawford Early.

CHINESE CLING.—Fruit large, roundish, oval, skin transparent, cream color, with marbling of red next the sun, flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

HOLDERBAUM.—The originator describes it as follows. The size of the matured fruit is immense, many specimens measuring from 12 to 14 inches in circumference. In color it is of a light cream yellow, with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh is light yellow streaked with red from the surface to the centre and the most exquisite flavor. Ripens August 1st.

MRS. BRETT.—Large, white, red cheek, vigorous and productive. Similar to Old Mixon. Free, but about a week earlier, sure and prolific.

EVERBEARING.—See description page 13.

FIFTH RIPENING.

BOKARA NO. 3.—Remarkable for its extreme hardness, having endured a temperature of 28° below zero without injury. It ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large, specimens having measured seven inches in circumference; yellow rich cheek, tough skin, flesh firm and of fine quality. A perfect freestone and a good keeper.

CRAWFORD EARLY.—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive. One of the old standard varieties, but not planted as extensively as years ago.

KALAMAZOO.—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick yellow, superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer, hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford.

MORRIS WHITE.—Rather large; skin creamy white tinged with red in the sun; flesh slightly firm, white to the stone, melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor. Trees vigorous and bear fair crops. One of the very best for preserving on account of its entire absence of red at the stone. Middle of August.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white; very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich luscious flavor. One of the most desirable clingstone peaches. Middle of August.

SNOW'S ORANGE—Large; yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

OLD MIXON FREE—See description in Winner's list.

STUMP—See description in Winner's list.

N. C. Nov. 8, 1901.
Harrison Nurseries: The fruit trees, etc. that I ordered from you came in a few days ago and in good condition. I want to say that I am very much pleased with the trees and that they are all you claim for them in your catalogue.
Respectfully,
L. D. Edwards.



ELBERTA.

ELBERTA—See description in Winner's list.

REEVES—See description in Winner's list.

CAPTAIN EDE—The introducer says of it: "The Captain Ede was originated in Southern Illinois. Among the leading fruit growers it is considered the best orchard peach, being a beautiful very large, yellow freestone, covered slightly with a delicate carmine on one side. It ripens about with Crawford's Early, one week before the Elberta. The tree is fine, upright grower, bearing bountiful crops; it should be thinned in order to get the best specimens. It is very hardy, both in bud and bloom. It is remarkable for its freedom from rot and its good shipping qualities.

COOLIDGE FAVORITE—Large, white with crimson cheek, flesh pale, very melting and juicy with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August and first of September.

SMOCK CLING—A large, juicy yellow, productive peach, chiefly valuable for canning and preserving. September.

MOORE'S FAVORITE—A handsome large peach, white with blush to the sun, similar to Old Mixon but a few days later; flesh white, tender and juicy, very desirable. Freestone. August and September.

SWITZERLAND—A Michigan seedling, said by some of the large growers to be the best and most prolific white flesh peach on earth. Fruit uniformly large, nearly all making first grade; white with handsome red cheek, resembling Old Mixon and Stephens and ripening between the two.

SIXTH RIPENING.

BURKE—From Louisiana. Seedling of Chinese Cling and very large. It is described as roundish-oblong, pale creamy white, slightly shaded with red, flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor, clingstone. August.

FITZGERALD—See description Winner's list.

CRAWFORD LATE—See description Winner's list.

Del., Mch. 23d, 1901.
Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Trees were received on Thursday of this week all in good order and am well pleased with them. Enclosed please find check to cover the amount of bill.

Respectfully, Frank R. Roe.

STEPHENS—See description Winner's list.

GHAIRS—See description Winner's list.

HORTON'S RIVERS—A magnificent variety, resembling Early Rivers in every way, but is a perfect freestone; ripens a few days later. August.

WHEATLAND—An improvement upon Crawford Late, and ripens just in advance of it; extra large, beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous; very productive. August.

GOLD DROP—Large, good quality, hardy, profitable market sort; follows Crawford Late.

WALKER—A fine white peach, ripening after Smock, with a beautiful red side; flesh white, rich and sweet. One of the very best of its season, ripening in September. A most excellent variety for canners.

SHIPLEY'S LATE RED—Large, handsome peach of very good quality. Follows Smock. Creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; white flesh.

LEMON CLING—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety, light yellow reddened in the sun, flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-acid flavor, fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

NEW PROLIFIC—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters.

JENNIE WORTHEN—Yellow, large, of fine quality, ripening about with Fox Seedling.

YELLOW RARERIP—Large, deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

WARD'S LATE—A fine variety, ripening last of August; vigorous and productive; fruit rather large; skin white, with a fine crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting and excellent; valuable for canning and market purposes.

DENTON—The fruit resembles that of Elberta, but is a full week to ten days later in season. So far it has proven remarkably certain as a bearer, bearing when all other kinds fail. Is equally as large as Elberta, and even more reliably productive.

CHRISTIANA—A new, very large, fine looking yellow peach, ripening between Crawford Late and Smock. Its large size, handsome appearance and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable peach.

ELBERTA.—Described by the originator as being very large, yellow with light crimson cheek, flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality among the best, a freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. Where this peach has been shipped to the market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than Elberta. As this valuable variety comes from the home of the Elberta, fruit growers should not hesitate to make a thorough trial of this at once. We believe that it is a variety that will do well with us.

FRANCES.—See description, page 12.

MATTHEWS.—We received a sample of this fruit two years ago and to say the least it was one of the finest peaches of its season we have ever seen grow. It is a cross between Elberta and Smock, showing a parentage of both. The fruit is of large size, above medium; shaped similar to Elberta but a little longer.

In the section where it was originated, a noted fruit man says it is the most valuable succession to Elberta so far introduced. In comparison it is a size larger and far superior in quality while its bearing and shipping qualities are just as good. Its season of ripening is three weeks later than Elberta, which still adds to its value. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red, flesh yellow, firm and of excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. The original tree of Matthews Beauty has been in bearing for eight years and missed but one crop in that time, keeping up its high standard one year with another.

NEWLINGTON CLING.—Large to very large. Red, juicy and rich. Last of August.

GOLD MINE.—See description, page 12.

PERRY'S RED CLING.—Fruit large to the largest, flesh white, skin red next to the sun, high flavor. For canning purposes it is simply superb. Tree vigorous and heavy grower. Last of August.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

MCCOLLISTER.—Large; yellow; ripening with smock, of good quality; splendid keeper; very prolific.

LEMON TREE.—It is almost lemon shape, being longer than broad; color a pale lemon when ripe; of large size, excellent quality, sweet and rich; exceedingly productive, a sure bearer.

No orchard complete without Elberta Peaches.

FOX SEEDLING—See description Winner's list.

MAGNUM BONUM—Large yellow peach, freestone.

GLOBE—See description Winner's list.

BRANDYWINE—Large to very large; skin greenish yellow, shaded more or less with dull red, free.

Pa., April 22d, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Dear Sirs:—Please find check for trees received from you. Trees came in good condition and will give you some more orders next spring. Please receipt bill and send to me. Yours respectfully,

Wm. S. Dietrich.

Md., April 18th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs—Bill of nursery stock has been received, and I think in fine condition. I am, as before, very much pleased, and you do not fall below expectations, but rather exceed. I would like to get some each year, and will always have new trees coming on. Very cordially. G. W. D. Waller.

BRONSON—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich, fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.

CONKLING—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH—Large, round, oval; suture slight; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. Early September. A good market sort.

JACQUES—Very large; deep yellow; has a high reputation. September.

PICQUET'S LATE—Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Early September.

GEARY'S HOLD ON—Rare, yellow, freestone; similar to the Smock, though some days later in ripening.

EARLY HEATH—Similar to White Heath, but larger and several days earlier.

FORD'S LATE—Fruit large, productive, white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock.

BRAY'S RARERIPPE (Dillon's Rareripe)—Large; creamy white, well flushed with crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, good. A regular and abundant bearer. Very profitable in many sections.

LORENTZ—A seedling discovered in Marshall County, W. Va., and has never been known to fail a crop, even in most unfavorable seasons. It bears crops when others fail entirely. It is unusually large, of superior flavor, freestone, yellow flesh and handsome appearance. Has been a surprise to all who have seen it. Season of ripening after Smock.

CROSBY—Medium size; bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality it commands ready sale in competition with best standard market sorts. Claimed to be the hardiest of all peaches. Good for both home and market. September.

WONDERFUL—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small, and parts freely from the flesh. October, and a good keeper.

COBLER—Large; yellow; ripening with Smock, of good quality; splendid keeper; very prolific; better colored and larger than Smock.

Pa., April 18th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees and must say that I am highly pleased with them, though some of the roots were a little dry.

Yours respectfully, Geo. W. Koontz.

demand. This variety was originated at Edgemont, Maryland, from whence it derived its name.

NICHOLSON'S SMOCK—A good late peach with bright yellow flesh; handsome and large; perfectly free and heavy and a regular bearer.

PEARCE'S YELLOW—Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its heavy bearing, hardness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit and good shipping qualities should prompt every fruit grower to have some of this valuable variety in his orchard. First to middle of September.

SILVER MEDAL—A beautiful large, white, freestone; white all the way to the stone; free; very hardy and prolific. Ripens with Smock.

WAGER—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree hardy, healthy, long lived and productive. Early September.

WILLET—See description, page 13.

STINSON—See description, page 12.

GORDON—See description, page 11.

SCOTT'S NONPAREIL—A fine, large yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE—Large handsome, hardy, very productive. Excellent shipper. One of the most profitable clingstones. Middle of September.

GARFIELD—Originated in Cayuga County, New York. Medium size; freestone; flesh rich yellow and juicy, skin orange red.

SMOCK—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort.

OSCAR—Fruit large, juicy and rich. Color very dark, almost black. Clingstone. Tree a thrifty grower. September.

BARBER—Medium to large; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy and sweet. All that could be asked for. September.

Pa., April 23d, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find check in payment of bill. Trees received O. K. and stock is more than satisfactory.

Respectfully, J. Hostetter & Sons.

EDGEMONT—This variety is planted in W. Virginia in the Blue Ridge Mountains in the new peach belt of that State, and is regarded as one of the most valuable varieties, being large and of the Crawford Early type; yellow, with a fine blush in the sun, flesh yellow, sweet and of the highest flavor and ripening about the last of September when yellow peaches are in great

Pa., April 9, 1901.

J. G. Harrison—I enclose balance due on trees I received. Trees arrived in good order and I am well pleased with them for they are nice trees.

Yours truly, A. P. Suder

EIGHTH RIPENING.

HILL'S CHILI.—A great favorite for market in the cold northwest on account of its extreme hardness and heavy bearing. Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red, flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; freestone. October 1st.

STEADLEY.—Fruit medium roundish; skin creamy white; flesh white, juicy, melting sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone. October 1st.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER.—Ripens a full week after Salway; altogether finer in size, quality, flavor and color. Without doubt the most profitable late peach, and late ones if good are in great demand.

BUSTIN'S OCTOBER.—Large, pure white; a very good late variety.

WHITE HEATH CLING.—Fruit very large; skin a pale yellowish white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September, and sometimes keeps a month after being taken from the tree.

LEVY'S LATE (Henrietta).—Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half melting, sweet, very good and a valuable variety; Clingsome First to last of October.

VAN METEOR'S LATE OCTOBER.—Originated by Mr. Van Meteor, who claims it is still later than Blyeu. Give it a trial.

HUGHES' T. X. L.—Originated in Louisiana; ripens in October, making a very late peach; said to be the largest and best peach of that season; produces fruit large and with distinct suture; color a beautiful yellow, tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A very fine shipper.

SALWAY.—A large, late, yellow freestone, of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow; juicy, melting, rich, very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with orchardists. Ripens after Smock Free.

WILKINS' CLING.—A seedling of Heath, but larger, sometimes called Ringgold Mammoth. Its originator thinks it the most valuable peach in cultivation. Ripens in October.

MARSHALL.—Late; large deep yellow; productive; ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. October.



BILYEU'S LATE OCTOBER.

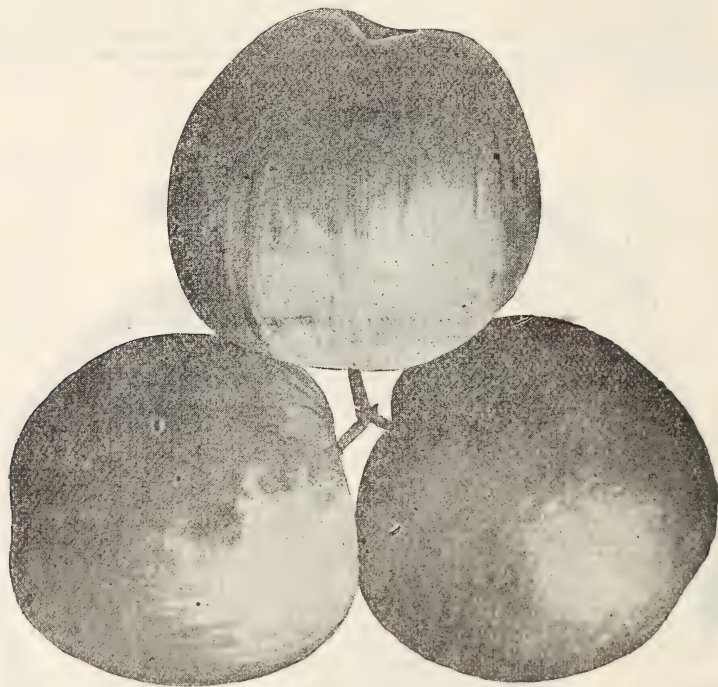
NINTH RIPENING.

BILYEU'S LATE OCTOBER.—Almost the last peach in the market, ripening after Smock and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, freestone, and an excellent shipper. Does well in Western Maryland and West Virginia. Be sure to plant this if you live among the mountains. Cannot be beat as a money maker.

THE APPLE.

Every farmer, however small his possessions may be, who lives in the apple growing districts of the United States, should have an apple orchard, the product of which should be found on his table in some form every day of the year. It is the purpose of this article to interest the farmer in this most valuable of all fruits. So well known are the uses of the apple that little need be said upon the subject. In its numerous varieties, its season of maturity extends throughout the year. No other fruit in the temperate zone may thus be had in continuous succession without resorting to artificial means of preservation. It is pre-eminent that they are the household economy. Apples placed ready for the children when they awake in the morning, to eat as appetite demands, will be found a turning point where little ones are troubled with many petty ailments, remarked a doctor whose name is well known all over the country. Apples are good for the brain. A good ripe, raw apple is completely digested in eighty-five minutes and the phosphorus renews the nervous system in the brain. No man should ever let his family go hungry for apples.

VARIETIES—Some persons commit a great fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered; it is far better for him who is about to plant an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted for his purpose. For the small planter who is providing for the wants of the family a number of varieties that ripen in quick succession will be the best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use. Our descriptive list embraces the most popular varieties. Although it is not as long as some, it is selected with special care.



Jonathan (one-third natural size) —An Exceptionally Fine Apple Triplet.

One of nature's occasional out-of-the-common arrangements is shown in the cut—three JONATHAN apples growing on the same twig, their stems starting together at its apex. The apples are very handsome specimens, about nine inches in circumference, richly colored, and came from the F. E. Church farm, town of Greenport, Columbia County, of which Mr. Peter Van Orsdell is manager. The Jonathan is an apple of fine quality, originating at Kingston, on the opposite side of the Hudson River, but seldom seen in market, the crop soon finding its way into appreciative private hands. It has in recent years become very popular at the West, especially in Kansas and Missouri orchards. Further described on page 27.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES—Two year on whole root and buds.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-class medium, 4 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-class second size, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.12	1.25	7.00	80.00
Light grade, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
Light grade, 2 to 3 feet.....	.08	.75	6.00	50.00

Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST.—Medium to large, roundish, bright straw color; flesh nearly white; tender, juicy, crisp with rich, sprightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Taking all its qualities into consideration this has no superior among early apples. June to July.

EARLY STRAWBERRY.—Medium size, roundish, bright red, flesh tender with a mild, fine flavor, quality very good and valuable for home use, but rather small for much profit. July to August.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Rather large, approaching conical, covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy rich and acid; from its earliness, handsome appearance, its excellent culinary qualities and the vigor of the tree it is worthy of general cultivation. One of the best of early apples to plant for profit, ripening with Early Harvest. Above the medium size, skin pale yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy and of excellent quality, tree is a vigorous and upright grower, gives general satisfaction, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Above medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white, changing to a pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. July.

GOLDEN SWEET.—Large to very large; pale greenish yellow; flesh fine; white, very sweet and good, strong grower and good bearer. August.

TETOFISKY.—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow and beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July.

AUTUMN APPLES.

MAIDEN BLUSH.—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular with a fine evenly shaded red

Pa., Nov., 7, 1901.
Gentlemen:
I will inform you that my 20 apple trees came to hand and in good condition. Have now planted them all, also 2 peaches extra for which I thank you.
May you and Sons succeed in your business,
Respectfully, J. C. Markley

cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender and sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome rapid growing tree with a fine spreading head and bears large crops. Valuable for market, also for drying. September to November.

FALLAWATER.—Large roundish, slightly ovate conical, very regular and smooth, skin yellowish green with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair, highly deserving extensive cultivation. Fall.

GRAVENSTEIN.—Large, striped red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, high flavor. Very productive and a popular variety. September.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY.—Medium, streaked, tender, juicy, fine; productive; desirable; free. September.

HAAS.—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

LOWELL.—Large, roundish, slightly conical; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent; good bearer; free. September.

DUCHESS (OLDENBURG).—A Russian variety of remarkable beauty, and one of the most hardy and productive varieties under cultivation. Does especially well in sections that are too cold for ordinary varieties. Tree is a vigorous grower and it requires little or no pruning, producing an abundance of fruit very even in size. Smooth skin, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground. Flesh juicy and sub-acid, September.

ALEXANDER.—A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large and regularly formed and of a fine appearance. Color of a greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy. Pleasant flavor. October to December.

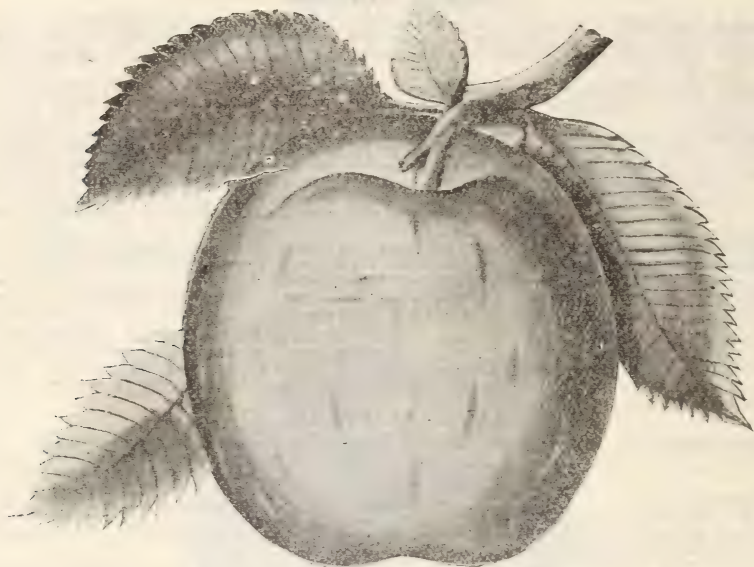
WINTER APPLES.

JONATHAN.—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun. Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor. Very valuable for home use or market. October to January.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—Medium to large sizes, rich golden yellow, flesh same color, juicy, crisp, tender and of highest quality. Best of yellow winter apples and a good seller. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and will often keep until February. For canning purposes it nearly equals the pear. Tree is hardy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer. December to February.

NORTHWESTERN.—A Wisconsin seedling of great value; has stood the most trying tests, and found to be equal to Wealthy in point of hardiness, but superior in fruit and keeping qualities; fruit large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality, thoroughly tested. January to April.

BEN DAVIS.—Fruit medium to large; roundish, skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid, of good quality; a popular kind and a good keeping winter variety and should be in every orchard. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, comes into bearing early, and very productive. It blooms late in the spring, thereby often escaping the late spring frosts. Very popular in the west and southwest. Mid-winter.

YORK IMPERIAL— $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

YORK IMPERIAL—The best of all the list—Medium size, oval, angular, skin greenish-yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any now grown as a profitable orchard variety. Be sure to include this in every collection. December to April.

WINESAP—We can hardly find words sufficiently strong to express the high opinion we have of this fruit, possessing as it does, a combination of so many excellent qualities. For cider it has but few equals; for table it stands among the best; for keeping it is justly esteemed, and for bearing it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this we must earnestly recommend it to the consideration of all orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong, skin smooth of a fine dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April.

GANO—A seedling of the Ben Davis, but is much superior to that variety, having all of its good qualities in a higher degree. It is more brilliantly colored, more regular in size and a very long keeper, tree having stood 22 degrees below zero without injury. Fruit large, finely colored, even in size and good quality. February to May.

WOLF RIVER—A handsome apple, originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy flavor. Tree strong, stout and a great bearer. January and February.

PARADISE WINTER SWEET—Large regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and good, productive; an excellent apple and well worthy of a place in the orchard. November to February.

Pa., Nov. 4th, 1901.
Gentlemen: The trees shipped to me came to hand in good condition. Stock perfectly clean and much better than I expected. Expect to give you my future orders.
Yours truly,

N. G. Hess.

SMITH'S CIDER—Rather large, greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor, a prodigious bearer and a profitable market variety, Dec. to Feb.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, striped, flesh white, mild and tender and slightly sub-acid, with a rich delicious flavor. Tree is a good grower, but we cannot advise its planting south of Pennsylvania, except in mountainous regions. November to February.

BALDWIN—One of the best and most popular apples in cultivation on account of its flavor and good shipping qualities. Fruit is large roundish, narrowing a little to the eye, the skin deep red, while the flesh is white, rich, crisp, juicy highly favored but somewhat sub-acid, and is a handsome fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears abundantly. Succeeds well in western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit a little too early in and near the tide water section. October to February.

NORTH BLACK TWIG—Originated in Arkansas. Seedling of the Winesap which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large, deep red, sub-acid, early and abundant bearer and a good keeper. Tree is a strong grower and roots well. This valuable winter apple has but few equals.

WEALTHY—A most valuable apple of fine size, appearance and quality; a good market apple of its season; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous and sub-acid. Tree is healthy, hardy and productive.

BELLFLOWER—Large, yellow, with pale bluish, very tender and juicy. An old favorite which has always been popular, good keeper. November to April.

SCOTT'S WINTER—From Vermont. One of the best, long keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy, color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April or May.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Rather above medium size, roundish, greenish or yellow russet. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, with a good sub-acid flavor, productive and very popular on account of its long keeping. November to February.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Large, oblong, bright red with darker red stripes; very handsome; fair quality, a good grower and an early and immense bearer, valuable for market. December to April.

RHODE ISLAND—Large, roundish, oblate, skin green, becoming a greenish yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy and rich, acid flavor. Succeeds well in the North, but not valuable here, dropping its fruit too early. October to December.

ROME BEAUTY—Large yellow, striped and mixed with light red. Flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and sub-acid. Valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.

W. W. PEARMAN—Large, oblong, skin yellowish, flesh yellow with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, crisp and juicy; trees vigorous and productive. January to April.

NERO—A seedling of the Romanite which it excels in every way. A valuable winter apple, long keeper, large and beautiful; none better for Middle and Southern States. December to April.

LILY OF KENT—Originated in Kent county, Delaware. Tree a strong grower, healthy, and is not subject to leaf blight nor apple rust. Flesh white, juicy and crisp; keeps through winter to the middle of May.

GRINDSTONE—An old standard sort and needs no description.

PEWAUKEE—Medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened, bright yellow, streaked and spotted with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid; a seedling from Duchess and it inherits its quality of extreme hardness, which makes it a most reliable kind in cold climates. December and January.

SHACKLEFORD—Originated in Clark Co., Missouri. The tree is a very vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, better even than the Ben Davis; it flourishes on poor land with a clay sub-soil; apples are large highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers. December to May.

DOMINIE—Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant flavor, keeps till midwinter; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.

SALOME—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine; tender, mild, slightly aromatic, very good; January to May. Its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late even in summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is very hardy.

STARK—Large, greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped light and dark red. Flesh yellowish and moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid and free. October to January.

MASON'S STRANGER—Originated in Greenville county, Va., medium size; color yellow with russet dots on one side; flesh white, juicy and crisp; flavor nearly sweet; keeps through winter into spring; tree moderately thrifty and a good bearer. January to March.

TALLIAN'S SWEET—Medium size; pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich and of first quality and a good cooker. December to April.

WILLOW TWIG—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat oblate, light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant sub-acid; good; valuable for late keeping.

LANKFORD SEEDLING—Medium to large, yellow, red striped; good keeper; excellent quality, juicy. December to February.

KING—Large, handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. November to March.

CRAB APPLES.

HYSLÖP—Large, deep crimson; produces in clusters. Very popular and one of the most beautiful of crabs. Good for culinary uses and for cider. October to January.

THE PEAR.

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting juicy texture, rich refined flavor and the range of varieties is such that by a judicious selection, the ripening season beginning in July can be continued into succession into winter and some sorts may be kept until March or April. Many of the varieties begin to bear in from four to six years after planting; but a variety like Kieffer will produce fruit as soon as the Dwarf pear, which is usually two or three years after transplanting. There is an opening for the intelligent pear grower in many parts of the United States. Pears can be grown nearly as cheap per barrel as apples and they usually sell twice as high, although little attention has been given to pear growing, and for these reasons, and others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing intelligently, has an opportunity for success.

SOIL.—The pear will adapt itself to a great variety of soils, though it thrives best on rather deep clay loam, still it should not be too sticky; next to this gravelly loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, yet pears can be grown on sandy soil.

RIPEN.—In order to retain the rich and best flavor the fruit should be ripened in the house as follows: Gather summer pears at least ten days before they are ripe, autumn pears at least two weeks and winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to fall.

Price of General List of Pears.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred
First Class, extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$ 30	\$3 00	\$20 00
First Class, 5 to 7 feet.....	25	2 50	17 50
First Class, 5 to 6 feet.....	20	2 50	15 00
First Class, 4 to 5 feet.....	15	1 50	12 00

Boxed and bailed free at these prices.

SUMMER PEARS.

KOONCE.—Originated in Illinois. It is exceedingly early; in fact, the entire crop is

Pa., April 20, 1900.
Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Gents:—We received the goods yesterday and are well pleased with everything. The strawberry plants are as we bought them—fresh dug and strong rooted. The trees are also fine. If we get goods next season you can depend on our orders provided suit.

Yours truly, Geo. H. Rex & Sons.

way; the foliage remained green and bright through it all. Summing up the good points, we can say: It is very early, free from blight, heavy bearer, frost proof, does not rot at core.

CRAPP'S FAVORITE.—Large, handsome, delicious; fruit when ripe marbled with dull red in the sun, fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet. Good grower and productive, a splendid hardy bearer.

LAWSON.—A healthy grower, free from blight, very productive, medium to large, some specimens measuring nine inches in circumference, beautiful red color on yellow ground, remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, firm and a good shipper; very early ripening. Middle of July.

WILDER.—Small to medium, pyriform, smooth, pale, yellow, with deep red cheek, fine grained, tender, rich, sub-acid, does not rot at the core, a good shipper and bears well. Early in August.

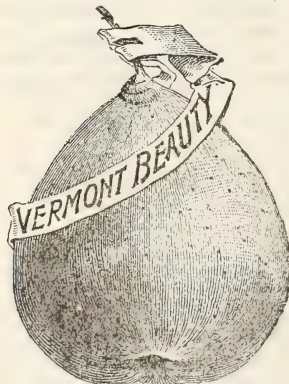
ELIZABETH (Manning's Elizabeth).—Fruit small, yellow, with a lively red cheek, flesh white, juicy and very melting, sweet and sprightly. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August.

LE CONTE.—Very vigorous grower with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large greenish yellow smooth and handsome, juicy, firm quality, excellent for evaporating or canning, a good shipper, very productive and profitable.

BARTLETT.—This is the most popular summer pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It comes into bearing at an early age, and bears enormous crops of large and handsome fruit, juicy, buttery and melting, with a rich fine flavor. A delicious eating pear and makes the finest of canned fruit. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size, and it will ripen and color beautifully and may be of good quality; however, it should always be picked before it is fully ripe.

AUTUMN PEARS.

HOWELL.—Large; light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome; sweet, rich melting; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. September and October.



VERMONT.—This beautiful and valuable pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. It is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. The growth is vigorous, the leaves free from blight, is an annual and abundant bearer. In quality the fruit approaches nearer that most delicious of pears, the Seckel, than any other pear on the market. It is full medium size; yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripening with and after Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance; it cannot fail to prove a general favorite and very valuable. October.

ANGOLEME.—(Duchess d'Angouleme.) Vere large; dull, greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit make it a general favorite. September to November.

SHELDON.—Medium size; yellowish on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October.

SECKEL.—Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored pear known. August and September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—A large, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, very hardy, bears early and abundantly, and succeeds well in nearly all parts of the country. A most valuable variety for general use and market. Fruit large, surface a little rough, the ground pale yellow, covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on sunny side. Fine shipper and sells well. September and October.

IDAHO.—This celebrated pear is a native of Idaho, and stands without injury very cold winters; has stood 30 degrees below zero and borne good crops. A thrifty grower. Succeeds well in all sections; stands dry weather remarkably well, having borne crops when all others failed on account of the drought. The *Rural New Yorker* says of it: "It is altogether a remarkable pear. There is no other pear known to us that is more distinct in shape. No other that is seedless. The flesh is white and exceedingly fine-grained. Very tender and buttery, with a rich, subdued acid flavor. Even when dead ripe it makes no approach to insipidity. It is a month later than the Bartlett, and decidedly a better keeper."

BOX AND FREE
BALING
At Catalogue Price.

ANJOU—(Beurre d'Anjou.) Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting with a high rich vinous excellent flavor; very productive. Should be in every orchard. October and November.

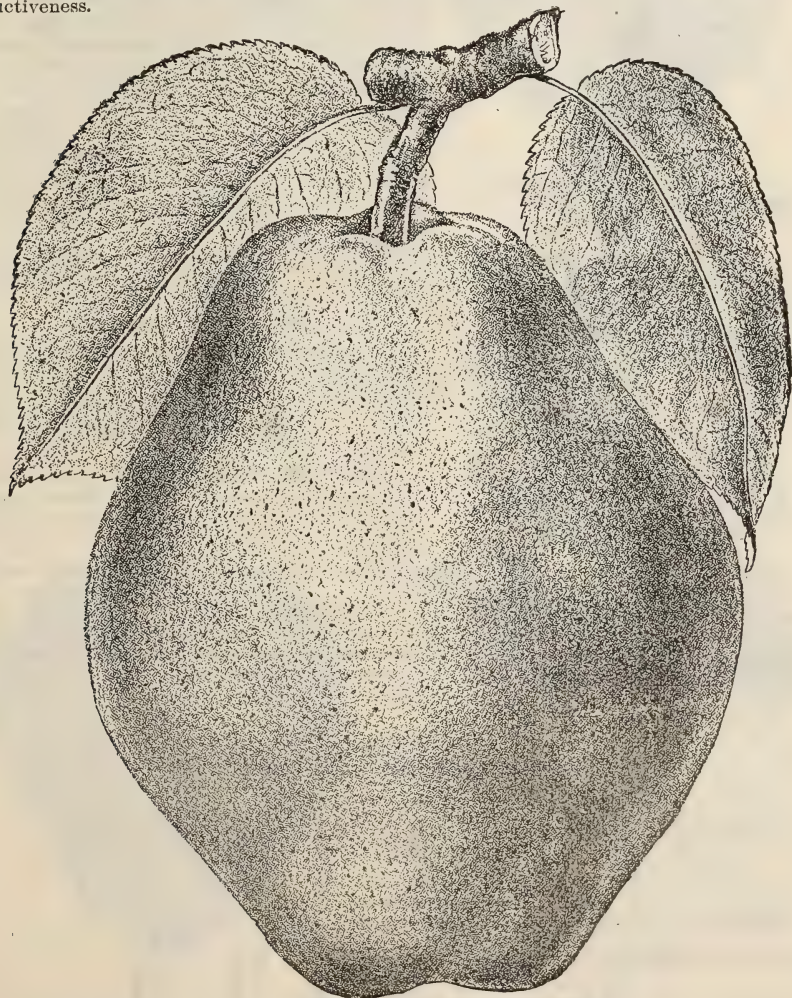
BARSECKLE PEAR—This remarkable new pear is sometimes known as Bartlett-Seckel. It is a cross between Bartlett and Seckel, hence the name. In size it is a little smaller than Bartlett and ripens a little later than Bartlett. The color is pale green, with seldom any color on the sunny side. The flesh is fine grained, white, very melting and juicy, and in quality unmistakably the best. It is not as sweet as Seckel but more vinous, and is preferred by many in quality to Seckel. The trees are vigorous upright growers.

WINTER PEARS.

LAWRENCE—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, sometimes buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed by the early winter pears; ripens with little care. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

GARBER—Is kin and very much like Kieffer, but ripens two or three weeks earlier; yellow as an orange; immensely productive and bears in three years from the nursery. Free from blight. October to December.

VICAR—Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

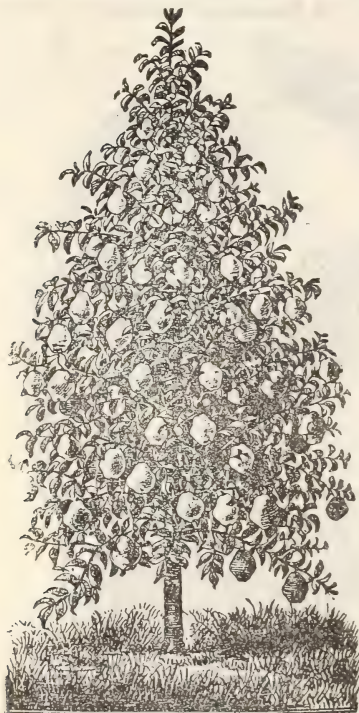


KIEFFER.

KIEFFER.—Commences to bear the second, if not the first, season after transplanting, with so vigorous a constitution that it very rarely, if ever, blights. Many of our trees four years after planting have yielded as many as three bushels of perfect fruit.

For erect, symmetrical, vigorous growth, early bearing, productiveness, time of maturity, keeping qualities, freedom from insects, fungi and blight, handsome appearance and excellent canning qualities, it stands pre-eminently the most desirable commercial pear extant. It has justly and appropriately been termed The Business Pear, as it has resulted in more business and profit to the grower than any other pear, in keeping and delicious qualities, comparing favorably with the apple and other mid-winter luxuries of tree fruits of the temperate zone.

A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow with a light vermilion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy with a marked musky aroma, good quality.



1 BUSHEL FROM A 4 YEARS OLD
KIEFFER PEAR TREE.

Pennsylvania, Nov., 9, 1899.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Dear Sirs:—Trees received in good shape. Please accept thanks for good trees. Everything looks favorable for success. Respectfully,
L. C. Haler.

It is unfortunate that the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October and then carefully ripened in a cool dark room, there are but few pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit. Excellent for all uses. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but the fact that the large fruit growers are planting whole orchards of it proves it to be a profitable variety. Its large and handsome appearance cause it to sell readily in market. It is apt to overbear, which makes the fruit small, and in order to prevent this the fruit should be thinned. One of the comforts of winter and can be kept until April; cannot praise this valuable fruit too much.

POLLENIZATION.

In established orchards of Kieffer that are not fruiting satisfactorily, we would suggest planting some other varieties among them at a distance of every fifth row, and as it is important to have a variety that blooms early in the season, and to get immediate benefit it should be a variety that blooms young.

The Garber appears to be admirably adapted for this purpose—generally blooms the first year after transplanting, or at two or three years of age, and while it does not open quite so early as the Kieffer, it comes on rapidly and is in full bloom before the Kieffer is done.

Neb., Mar., 29, 1901.

J. G. Harrison & Sons.

The 600 pear trees received today in fine condition and am well pleased with them. Enclosed find express money order to pay for same.

Yours truly,

John C. Bender.

PRICE OF KIEFFER PEAR TREES.

NO BETTER GROWN.

	Each.	Doz.	Hundred.
First Class XXXX 7 to 8 feet, 3-year.....	\$ 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
" " XXX 6 to 7 " 3-year.....	25	2 00	18 00
" " XX 5 to 7 " 2-year.....	20	1 75	15 00
" " X 5 to 6 " 2-year.....	15	1 25	12 00
" " 4 to 5 " 2-year.....	12	1 00	10 00

Kieffer pear one year grafted and budded on French seedlings whole root.

	Each.	Doz.	Hundred.
First-Class, one year, 5 to 6 feet, partially branched...\$ 15	\$1 50	\$10 00	
" " " " 4 to 5 " not branched.....	12	1 25	8 00
" " " " 3 to 4 " " " ".....	10	1 00	7 00
" " " " 2 to 4 " " " ".....	08	75	5 00
" " " " 1 to 2 " " " ".....	06	60	3 50

THE PLUM.

We believe there is a future for Japan plums in America. It would be well to speak of the tested standard sorts for the main part at least. Abundance, Burbank, Red June, Wickson and Chabott seem to be the most promising at the present time. The demand for Japan plums has led to the propagation of great quantities on peach root. In order to give our customers their choice, we are growing plum on both plum and peach roots, and no one need be without plums from June to September.

The plum delights in rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than other fruit trees, yet in field culture it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit, but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted only ten feet apart. Plum trees bear at a very early age, and yield from them is surprising. It will also succeed in rich, sandy soil. Plum trees are usually planted when two years old, although some of the strong growers do well when planted only one year; in fact, the Burbank and Abundance are probably better at one year's growth.

Many growers prefer to plant them closer one way than the other, and evidently stop cultivation one way. If this system is used they may be planted 18 to 20 feet apart one way, and only 10 to 12 feet apart the other. The trees are pruned in same way as apple trees are when planted. It is generally advisable to start the tops as low as possible. Plums can be grown very profitably in the hennery, as the hen destroys the curculio which hides under the trees.

DESCRIPTION OF PLUMS.

CLIMAX—This is one of Mr. Burbank's latest creations, which he calls the "King of Plums." He describes it as follows:—"Fruit heart shaped, as large as the Wickson, and more highly colored, so fragrant that a single specimen will perfume a whole house. Delicious as could be desired or imagined. Ripe a month before the Wickson (latter part of June in middle Georgia.) Tree extremely vigorous, rather upright growth with strong branches, prominent buds, and very large leaves—the picture of hearty vigor. Productive as the Burbank, about four times as large, two or three weeks earlier, and very much more richly colored. The most wonderful plum ever grown, and one which will change the whole business of early fruit shipping." Mr. Burbank has strong commendation for Climax from Prof. Waugh, Secretary Lelong, Prof. Van Deman, S. F. Leib, Geo. H. Clayson and other prominent horticulturists. One-year trees only.

Price, 50c. each; \$3.50 per doz; \$25.00 per hundred.

PRICE OF GENERAL LIST OF PLUMS.

PRICE OF PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS.

	Each.	12	100
Extra, first-class 5 to 6 feet	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$15 00
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 feet	25	2 50	12 00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.....	20	2 00.	10 00

PLUMS ON PEACH ROOTS.

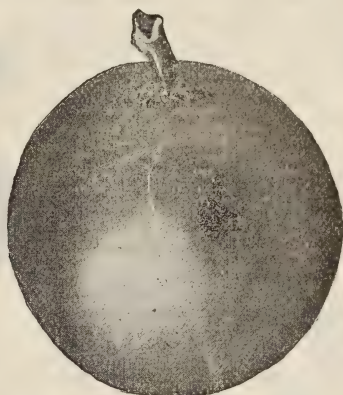
	Each.	12	100
First-class, 5 to 6 feet	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$ 7 00
" " 4 to 5 feet.....	12	1 25	6 50
" " 3 to 4 feet.....	10	1 00	5 00
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	08	90	4 00

HALE—Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Claimed to be the best quality of all Japan plums; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all plums in the market. Very promising tree, a good grower and productive. September.

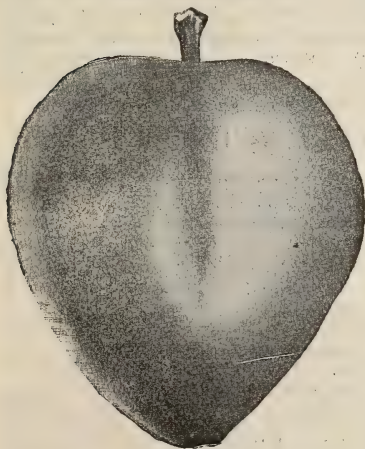
BURBANK—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The trees are universally vigorous and have strong branches, and begin to bear usually when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and almost curculio proof. An admirable shipper. August to September.

RED JUNE.

BRADSHAW.—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive; one of the best market sorts. Middle of August.



BURBANK.



WICKSON.—This plum was originated by Luther Burbank. Among the many thousands this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combinations of good qualities—a sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit handsome deep maroon red; flesh fine, texture firm; will keep two weeks after ripe. September.

RED JUNE.—A vigorous, hard, upright spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. August 1st.

CHABOTT.—Two and one-half inches long by two inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid and sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. Only on peach root. First of September.

SATSUMA.—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with blush bloom. Shape globular or sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red and well flavored; quality very good; pit small. Tree very vigorous. September.

BERCKMAN.—Large, obtusely conical, green, nearly covered with dull purple; flesh firm, yellowish, somewhat coarse and of good quality. Freestone. July 1st. On peach roots only.

NORMAND.—Strong, upright growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large; skin golden yellow with a slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Burbank, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties. Only on peach root.

WILD GOOSE.—Medium; purplish red; very fine. Very hardy. Ripens its fruit always sound and well. June.

GERMAN PRUNE.—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying, and valuable both for market and home use; color dark purple of very agreeable flavor. Moderate grower. Sept.

LOMBARD.—Medium size, oval, violet red, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer, and peculiarly adapted to light soils. Tree vigorous and hardy, succeeds when most other varieties fail. The most popular and profitable plum under general cultivation. Last of August.



ABUNDANCE— $\frac{1}{2}$ SIZE.

ABUNDANCE.—This is a remarkable fruit and unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to deserve being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty the Keiffer pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber colored, turning to a rich, bright cherry, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and delicious. August.

JUNE BUDDED PLUM.

We have a fine lot of June budded plum on peach root, healthy, vigorous; just the thing for large orchard planting. Can be sent by express at a very little cost.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
June bud, 18 in. and up ..	\$.06	\$.60	\$ 5.00
" " 12 to 18 in.05	.50	4.00
" " 8 to 12 "04	.40	3.00
Abundance, Chabott, Hale, Ogon,			
Burbank, Wickson Satsuma Red June.			

APRICOTS.—June budded, at same price as plum. Alexis, Gibb, Harris, and Budd.

We have from 3 to 10 of each of the varieties of plum given below for those who want to start an experimental orchard, at 25 cents each: Furuguya, No Name, Davis, Kroh, Reel, Freeman, Excelsior, Arkansas Beauty, Noyes, Early Red, New Elm, Roulette, Reche, Clark, Nimon, Juicy, Soda, Old Gold, Iron Clad Lee, American Eagle, Wiers' Large Red, Black Hawk, Prunis Pissardi, Texas Belle, Mule, Kelsey, No 1, Neptune.

Nassau, Mo. Apricot, Iris, Hammer, LeDue, Georgeson, Nebraska, Berger, Robinson, Wasse Sumons, Hanson, Wooten, Marcellus, Transparent, Dunlap, Lone Star, Wood, Indian Chief, African, Quaker, Wiers' No. 50, Downing, Indian Red, Comptine, Mikado, Rebecca, Rocky Mountain Dwarf, Speer, Sophie, Macedonia, Keideman's Yellow, Golden Beauty, Jones', Negate, No Botankio, DeSota, Whitaker, Chick, Cheney, Nelly, Pales, Kieth, The Cook's Choice, Kerr, Beauty, Pepper, Ida, Monon, Sagetsuma, Van Deman, World Beater, Ohio, Ocheeda, Chase, Milton, Emerson, Idall, Schley, Bassett, Meyer, El Paso, Red Cloud, Silas Wilson, Wasse Botankio, Kickapoo, Rockford, Cooks' Early, One Thousand and One, Dunlap No. 1, Maru, Weaver, Moreman, Prairie Flower, Shoenthal, Irena, Tarleton, Captain, Bixby, Stoddard, Wilder, Cottrell, Esther, Manquata, Dr. Dennis, North Carolina, Van Buren, Muncy, Smiley, Cooper, Wick, Rollingstone, Gonzales, Reed, Hytankio, Marcus.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. It makes a better dish when cooked (like peas) in cream, thickened with a little flour. The first vegetable of the spring. It is usually planted on a light soil to have it early, though it can be grown in good garden soil. The net income is usually from \$100 to \$400 per acre. When once set it is good for 15 or 20 years. In preparing asparagus for market, cut 4 or 5 inches under the ground, when from 2 to 4 inches high. When planting asparagus roots set 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of 3 inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork.

VARIETIES.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—This variety was originally a selection for imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is very much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of the leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to the Palmetto or any other variety in earliness, productiveness, and size of stalks produced.

Mr. W. C. Geraty, one of the largest truckers in the South, writes, regarding same, as follows: "It is superior in every way to the Palmetto, as I have been growing asparagus for thirty years, and have grown both Palmetto and Argenteuil, and there is as much difference between this Argenteuil, and the Palmetto as there is between Conover's Colossal and Palmetto, and from my personal experience with Conover's Colossal and the Palmetto, the Palmetto is twice the size of the Colossal, and longer lived, and I consider the Argenteuil twice the size of the Palmetto, earlier, more prolific and longer lived."

Messrs. Lowell Bros. & Bailey, large produce commission merchants of Boston, state that it sold from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per dozen bunches higher than any other sort on the Boston market. Only one year roots \$1.00 doz. by mail; \$2.50 per 100 by express; \$10.00 per 1000.

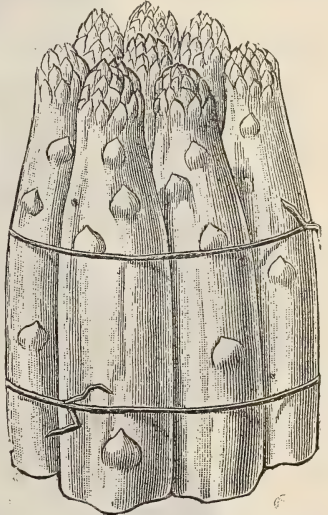
DONALD'S ELMIRA—This new asparagus has attracted much attention through New York State, where it was originated by Mr. A. Donald, a prominent market gardener of Elmira. He has always realized handsome prices, and although a large grower, was unable to supply half the demand. The delicate green color is noticeable, different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stocks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in the whole crops of bunches of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. Strong 1-year roots 50c. per dozen by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by exp.; \$4.00 per 1000. 2-year roots 75c. per doz. by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—It produces shoots which are white, and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal. Market gardeners, growers for canners, and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial. Price, 1 dozen by mail for 50c.; \$1 per 100 by express; \$4 per 1000; 2-year roots, \$5.00 per 1000.

PALMETTO—Of Southern origin, a variety of excellent quality. Early, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. Strong 1-year roots, 40c. per dozen by mail; 50c. per 100 by express; \$3.00 per 1000. 2-year roots, 50c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000.

BARR—Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it, while others are at a drag. 1-year roots 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$3.00 per 1000 for 1-year, and 2-year \$3.50.

CONOVER—Very large and makes rapid growths, planted mostly by market gardeners.



Can be cut quite frequently, and brings highest price. 1-year roots 35c. per dozen by mail; 50c. per 100 by express; \$2.50 per 1000. 2-year roots 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$3.50 per 1000.

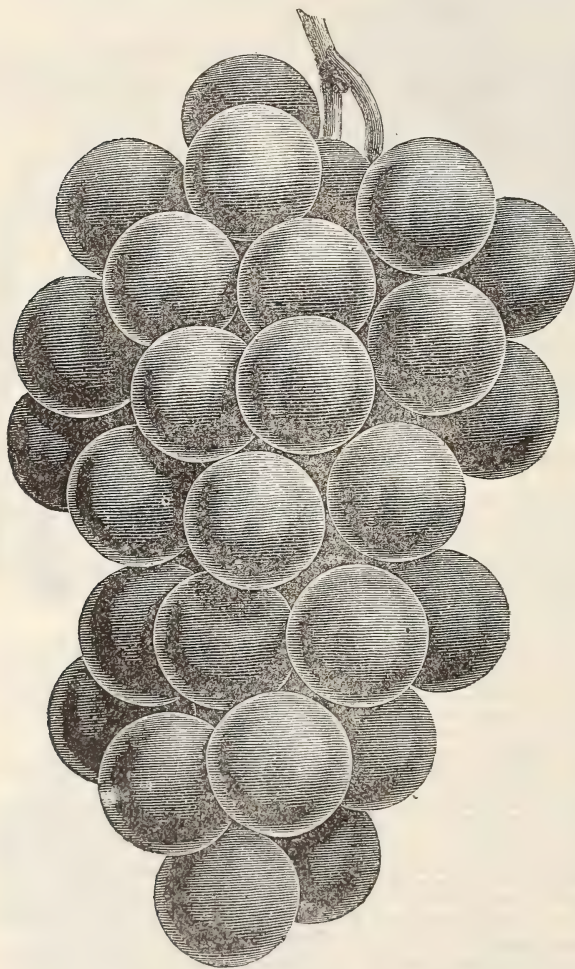
GRAPES.

The history of the Grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collections of other fruit trees were at all common and to-day it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for from one-half to one dozen or more grapevines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden

fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them, either in small or large quantities, is on the wire trellis.

The soil should be naturally dry, or artificially drained. Grapes will not thrive on low wet soils, but succeed best on high dry ground, having a free circulation of air which helps guard against the diseases of the vines, mildew, rot, etc., with enough slope to carry off the surplus water. Good success, however, may be obtained in favorable climates, even on low land, when the soil is dry. In northern latitudes, away from large bodies of fresh water an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Near a large river or lake, an exposure facing the water is most desirable.

McPIKE—This grand new variety was originated in So. Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Pomological Society, has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State Fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Worden and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Worden to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy with a leaf unprecedented, it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Worden. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of superb quality—by far the best grape grown. One berry measured 3 3/8 inches. The grape is almost perfection. Mr. McPike has sent the grapes to all parts of the country, and the comments are most favorable upon its wonderful size, flavor, hardness and beauty. Price \$1.00 each, \$10.00 dozen by mail post paid.



McPIKE.

BLACK VARIETIES.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Its strong, hardy vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination not equaled by any other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivaled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom, pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness, seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp. 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

CHAMPION or TALMAN—Vine a strong, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; bunch large; berries large, black; quality poor, but profitable as a market grape because of its extreme earliness. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

CONCORD—Early, most popular grape in the market and deservedly so; bunch large; shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with a rich bloom, skin tender but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy and sweet, pulp tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000, double extra 3-year at \$25.00 per 1000.

HARTFORD—Bunch large, berries large, inclined to drop from bunch if left to hang until fully ripe, sweet; vines very vigorous. First of August. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

IVES—Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color. Early. 10c each, 75c per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord, bunch medium, berries large with blue bloom, flesh pulpy, of medium quality; vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. Planted extensively as a market sort. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

WILDER (Rogers No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large, round; flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. 10c each, 75c per dozen.

WORDEN—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality, vine hardier than that old standby, and every way as healthy. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

EATON—Seedling of the Concord, bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive, leaf large, thick and leathery, berries round, covered with heavy blue bloom, pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds. Early. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

CLINTON—A black grape of medium size, entirely healthy and hardy, a strong, rank grower; requiring thin soil and plenty of room; on strong, rich soil should be allowed to run, and pruned long, often succeed where most other kinds fail; colors early, but should hang long on the vine. A good table grape when fully ripe. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

RED VARIETIES.

WYOMING—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage, color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware, flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The earliest red market variety. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

SALEM, (Rogers No. 53.)—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large. Catawba color, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripe, first of Sept. 10c each, 50c per doz. \$4 per 100.

ULSTER—Exceedingly productive, clusters medium to small, compact; berries of good size, of dull copper color, a good shipper and keeper, quality rich and excellent; ripens early. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4 per 100.

VERGENNES—Berries large, holding firmly to the stem, light amber, rich and delicious. Is an excellent keeper. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4 per 100.

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, well formed, berries above medium to large, round, excellent flavor and quality, one of the earliest in ripening. 10c each, 75c per doz. \$4 per 100 \$35 per 1000.

DELAWARE—Bunches small, compact, shouldered, berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red, flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy and delicious. August. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$4 per 1000.

WOODRUFF—Of ironclad hardness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord. Occupies same position among red market grapes as Concord among the black ones. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4 per 100.

CATAWBA—So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large; dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich, productive and valuable. September. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4 per 100, \$35.00 per 1,000.

WHITE VARIETIES.

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord. August. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

DIAMOND—The leading early white grape, ripening before Moore's Early. White with rich yellow tinge, juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality, above medium size, adheres firmly to stem. Vine like Concord in growth, hardness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home garden. 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$4 per 100.

POCLINGTON—Bunch and berries large, when fully ripe a light golden yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp. Vine thoroughly hardy, strong grower, free from mildew, productive. One of the most satisfactory white varieties. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000.

MARTHA—This is one of the most reliable white grapes yet known; bunch medium compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord, and will take the same rank amongst white grapes that its parent does amongst the black; ripens a little earlier than Concord. 10c each, 60c per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Pa., Nov. 4, 1901.

Gentlemen:—The trees arrived all right and in elegant condition. Accept my thanks for the fine healthy trees you sent me. They are the finest that I ever saw come from a nursery. I am very much pleased and will give you an order next season. Yours, J. H. Ketler.

THE QUINCE.

The Quince is a well-known hardy tree of small size, crooked branches and a spreading bushy head. It seems to be at home along the seashore, where the roots can penetrate living salt water. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year. We also recommend about a quart of salt around the root of each tree. The fruit is very valuable for home and market and for canning, preserving and flavoring other fruits.

BOURGEAT—A new golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until mid winter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops; fruiting at three and four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick and glossy. Fruit of largest size, round, rich golden color, smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept until February in good condition.

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally as fine, bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavorings, very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

MEECH—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Price of either variety 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20.00 per hundred.

APRICOTS.

This beautiful and excellent fruit needs only to be known to be appreciated. It ripens a month or more before the best early peaches and partakes largely of their luscious flavor. The tree is even more hardy than the peach and requires about the same treatment. To make a crop more certain plant on the north or west side of a wall, fence or building.

DIRICKSON—A seedling. The seed came from Georgia and was planted on the grounds of the Park Hotel of this place. The tree is very large and vigorous; a sure bearer. Pale yellow; flesh lemon colored; pit very small. A valuable variety. Three to four feet trees. Price 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

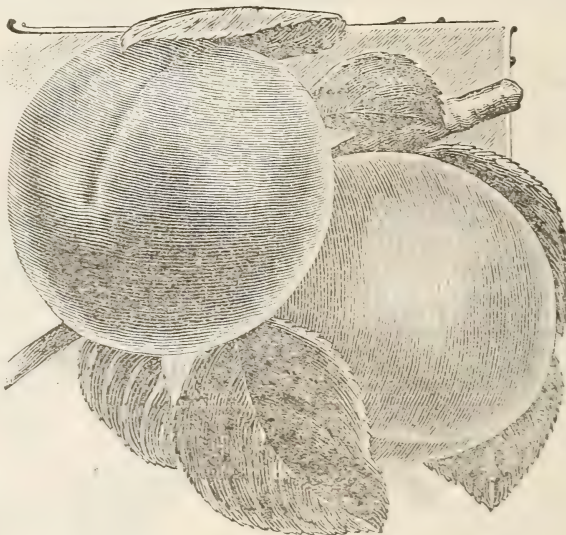
ALEXIS—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July 15.

ALEXANDER—Very large, oblong; yellow flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate. July 2th.

BUDD—Large size; white with red cheek; sweet and juicy; very fine, the best late variety. August 1st.

GIBB—Medium size; sub-acid; rich, juicy; yellow. The best early apricot. June 20th.

HARRIS—Fruit uniformly large, about the size of the Orleans plum; oval in shape; color bright yellow, with red blush. Quality the best; very juicy and rich. Ripening about July 20th, and very productive. It is as hardy as any apricot known. Unless noted, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz. Three to four feet.



DIRICKSON.

GOOSEBERRIES.

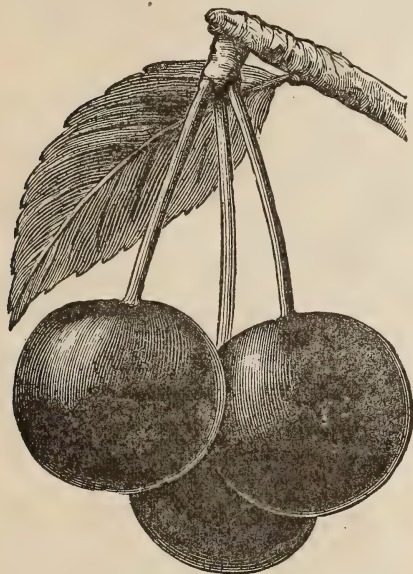
HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING—Rather small, pale red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant, produces enormous crops, free from mildew, most profitable market variety. 15c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

DOWNING—A seedling from the Houghton. An upright, vigorous growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green, flesh rather soft, juicy, very good, productive, valuable market sort. Price 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

THE CHERRY.

Good providers consider a home orchard or garden incomplete without its proportion of cherry trees, it being one of the most profitable domestic and market fruits, succeeding on most any kind of soil that is not wet.

BALDWIN CHERRY—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than other-wise; a very rank vigorous grower; leaves rather broad; bloom pure white, which turns to a pink color similar to the hydrangea; fruit very large, almost perfectly round; very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. Out of the 800 cherry trees I have in bearing it is the most thrifty and beautiful tree I have in the lot, and yet has only had the same care and attention as the others. It is a tree to command attention, and is so distinct as to attract comments from many upon seeing it without knowing its superior merits. The original tree was planted eight years ago, and has fruited now five years, and the tree is now at least one-third larger than any Early Richmond of the same age. Originator's description. Price \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.



Price of Cherries, Except Where Noted.

First-class 4 to 5 feet, 35c each, \$3.50 doz., \$25.00 per hundred.

First-class, 3 to 4 feet, 25c each, \$3.00 doz., \$20.00 per hundred.

Heart and Biggarreau, or Sweet Varieties.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Fruit of the largest size; flesh dark, half tender, rich and of fine flavor. A general favorite. Tree very productive.

DOWNER'S LATE RED—Medium size, light red, amber in the shade; flesh tender, melting, rich, with a very high sweet flavor. July.

NAPOLEON—Large size, well flavored, handsome and productive; skin pale yellow, richly dotted with deep red; flesh very firm, juicy, with a very good flavor. Profitable for marketing. June.

WINDSOR—Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; tree very hardy; a valuable late variety. July.

YELLOW SPANISH (Biggarreau or Graffion)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow with a handsome light red cheek next to the sun, flesh firm with a fine rich flavor. A general favorite. June.

Duke and Morello, or Sour Varieties.

EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish)—Medium size; red; flesh melting, juicy, and at maturity of a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Last of May.

MONTLORENCY (large-fruited)—Fruit large and of the finest flavor of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy and prolific.

MAY DUKE—Medium size, dark red; melting rich and juicy; an old and popular sort.

DYE HOUSE—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender rather rich, sprightly sub-acid. Very productive.

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Fruit very large, luscious and handsome, perfectly hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive, a superb and very profitable market fruit, the vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter, and staked up early in the spring. Price 50c per dozen by mail, post paid, \$1.00 per 100 by express, not paid, \$5.00 per 1000 by freight or express not paid.



RASPBERRIES.

MILLER RED—This new red raspberry originated in Sussex county, Delaware, and is very popular with a few fruit growers in that section who have preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. The berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season, round in shape; color a bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich fruity flavor entirely its own. We have the price low so all may try it, 50c per dozen by mail; \$1.25 per 100 by mail post paid; \$1 per 100 by express, not paid; \$5 per 1000.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

MAPLE, Silver-Leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade, fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree. 8 to 10 ft., 30c each; \$3 per doz.

NORWAY MAPLE—A distinct variety,

with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade or large lawn trees. Rather a rough crooked grower while young, but soon develops in straight, magnificent specimens. 7 to 8 feet, 50c each; \$5 per dozen.

CAROLINA POPLAR—One of, if not the most rapid growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves, succeeds everywhere, especially adapted to large cities, where it makes unusual fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. 8 to 10 ft., 30c each; \$3 per dozen.

Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 feet.....50c each.
Siberian Arbor Vitae, 3 to 4 feet.....50c each.
Lombard Poplars, 8 to 10 feet50c each.
Cut Leaf Birch, 8 to 10 feet.....50c each.

CURRENTS.

We do not think the value of this fruit can be overestimated. For every reason it should be plentiful in every pantry.

They should be planted in good deep soil, in a cool location and manured very heavily. Plant 4 by 5 feet; work like raspberries, keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure; if the best quality of fruit is desired, they should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them. Keep them thinned out so that air can freely pass through them. Currant worms can be destroyed by using hellebore: dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling can. This can be done with very little expense if performed at the right time.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe it has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who says of it: "Color rich red, as compared with the cherry currant, it is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid and five times as prolific, and from its long peculiar stem it is less expensive to pick." Those who want a red currant and do not plant Fay's, are missing it. Bush a strong grower and bearer and ripens early.

WHITE GRAPE—The best white currant and very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage; bunch is moderately long; berries large, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. Very productive.

CHERRY—The largest of all red currants, berries sometimes measuring half inch in diameter; bunches short; fine for preserving and a valuable market variety; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

RED DUTCH—The standard old variety, excellent and well known, larger than the common red and clusters much larger and less acid. One of the best red currants; bush an upright grower and a good bearer and a very profitable market sort.

RED CROSS—Jacob Moore, the originator, says: "Red Cross clusters are long and have well necked berries, double the size of Victorias, and far superior in quality to Cherry or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross but White Dutch, which is too small. Red Cross was first fruited in 1889. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry; the plant makes twice the growth of Cherry and yields two or three times as much fruit. I recommend it with confidence. I consider Red Cross one of the best of the new currants." Price 10c each, 50c per doz., \$4 per 100.

Harrison & Sons.

The package of trees shipped by you on the 26th last, came to hand on the 28th in good shape and fine condition. We are well pleased. Thanks for extras and full count.

Respectfully,

Samuel Christy.

White, Hearn & Cooper, Printers, Salisbury, Md.



Silver-Leaved Maple.

READ.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY—Always give shipping directions whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given we will use our own judgment.

NO CHARGES ARE MADE FOR PACKAGE AND DELIVERY AT R. R. COMPANY,—when prices are made at catalogue price. Where special prices are made cost of boxing and bailing will be added at cost. We endeavor to look after the interests of our customers, and have plants and trees packed as light as is consistent with their safe transportation.

IF FROZEN WHEN RECEIVED bury the package unopened in well drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

IF THEY SHOULD APPEAR DRY OR SHRIVELED WHEN RECEIVED, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water, and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

OUR GUARANTEE—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent by us that proves untrue to label free of charge, it is understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that may prove untrue.

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY
AND
VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT

MARYLAND



F. M. SILVESTER
HARTFORD HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE
PROF. A. L. QUAINANCE
STATE ENTOMOLOGIST
PROF. J. B. HORTON
STATE PATHOLOGIST

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

No. 1

To Whom It May Concern:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 13th day of August, 1901,
we examined the Nursery Stock of J. G. Harrison & Sons
growing in the nurseries at Berlin
County of Worcester State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws
of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free,
so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellowing, Pear Bright and
other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This certificate is invalid after August 1, 1902, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist

College Park, Md. August 16, 1901.

A. L. Quainance
State Entomologist

J. B. Horton
State Pathologist

TIME OF SHIPMENT—To the fall trade we will commence to ship trees as soon as the leaves are off and the wood ripe, and plants about the first of October, and continue as long as the weather is mild. For the spring trade in most seasons, we can fill orders as early as February for the South, as late as May for the northern customers. Always name date when you want stock shipped, but have it reach you before you need it. We endeavor to handle your stock in best manner, clean it up nicely, and give you good count.

WHEN BEST TO ORDER—Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it.

HOW BEST TO REMIT—Remit by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Postoffice Money Order on Berlin Postoffice, Registered Letter, or Stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

PAYMENTS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE—Goods sent C. O. D. only when one-fourth the amount

is sent with order, with charge for returning money added to bill. Usual terms to purchasers of good rating.

SPECIAL LOW EXPRESS RATE—By special arrangement we are able to send plants by express to any part of the country at 20 per cent. regular rate. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate. We have the Adams Express Co.

CLAIMS FOR DEDUCTION should be made within five days from receipt of goods.

OUR OFFICE IS located at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, which connects for all points north, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad which connects with the B. & O. for all points west, and is within 100 yards of Western Union Telegraph Office and Adams Express, and any order, large or small, will be cared for promptly and filled in due time. We have two immense packing houses that enable us to give best care and protection in handling and packing stock from wind, sun and frost. Office connected by telephone to farms.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

BERLIN, MD.

YOUNG STOCK GROWS



J.G. HARRISON & SONS

NO SCALE
NO YELLOWS



LOADING PEACH TREES FROM HOUSE TO CAR
NOT EXPOSED TO SUN AND WIND.



GORDON PEACH

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